

12,000 Muslims and a Trek Through Serb Killing Fields

By Michael Dobbs and Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

As Bosnian Serb forces closed in on the United Nations "safe area" of Srebrenica in early July, some 12,000 Muslim men gathered on a hill outside the town. Terrified of being killed by the advancing Serbs, they decided to gamble their lives on an arduous 60-mile trek through enemy-held territory to reach the Muslim stronghold of Tuzla. The men set off at dawn on Tuesday, July 11, in two columns that stretched back seven or eight miles. Most were unarmed.

As they trekked along wooded mountain streams, they could see NATO warplanes destroy a single Serbian tank in a futile, last-ditch attempt to prevent the fall of the "safe area" in eastern Bosnia.

Of the 12,000 men who set out that day, significantly less than half ever made it to safety, according to information collected by international

human-rights organizations and Bosnian officials.

Nearly all of the remainder were butchered by troops under the command of General Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serb military commander, despite repeated promises he gave the refugees that he would personally ensure their safety. For the rest of that week, a large area of eastern Bosnia was turned into a brutal killing field.

The accounts now available indicate that the massacres in the Srebrenica area during the week starting July 11 were the worst atrocities committed in Europe since World War II.

"Being there, and seeing so many people executed was terrible," said Husein Suljic, a 55-year-old Muslim who survived a massacre near the town of Karakaj by staying motionless beneath a pile of dead bodies. "Anybody who moved or screamed was killed," he said. "I was afraid someone could be alive on my back, and if he moved, they would shoot us again. Fortunately, they were all dead."

Although reports of mass killings began to circulate soon after the fall of Srebrenica, the full horror of what took place became apparent only much later as survivors of the long march told their stories to journalists, diplomats and human-rights activists.

A detailed reconstruction of events by The Washington Post now suggests that there were at least five or six separate massacre sites, where large numbers of Muslim men were buried in mass graves, as well as dozens of other places where individual killings took place.

A town of about 12,000 that swelled to three times that number with refugees, Srebrenica is nestled in wooded hills close to Bosnia's Drina River border with Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia.

Earlier this summer, Bosnian Serb commanders decided to consolidate their control of eastern Bosnia, eliminating the government enclaves. In a letter to UN officials in early July, General Mladic complained that Muslim fighters operating out of the Srebrenica pocket

had mounted raids against nearby Serbian villages, killing more than 100 civilians. On July 6, the Bosnian Serb Army mounted a full-scale assault on the enclave with tanks and artillery, and Srebrenica fell five days later.

The following description of what befell the inhabitants of Srebrenica was put together from accounts given by survivors and witnesses in interviews conducted in the Muslim-controlled Tuzla region in recent days. It also draws on testimony collected by human-rights organizations including Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and the UN Human Rights Commission.

The exodus of the fighting-age men of Srebrenica began relatively uneventfully. In order to avoid land mines, the men marched two abreast. It took seven hours for the columns to clear the opening stretch. The horrors began as the men approached the

See MASSACRE, Page 8

Yeltsin Back In Hospital After Heart Incident

Meeting in Moscow Of Balkan Leaders On Tuesday in Doubt

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — For the second time in less than four months, President Boris N. Yeltsin was rushed to the hospital suffering acute heart pain Thursday.

Aides said that Mr. Yeltsin, 64, had suffered from a restricted supply of blood carrying oxygen to his heart, a condition known as ischemia. A bout of the same problem in July sent the Russian leader to the hospital for two weeks and kept him out of work for nearly a month.

"The president's condition does not inspire great optimism," said Viktor Ilyushin, a top aide to Mr. Yeltsin.

Nonetheless, officials said the president's condition this time was less serious than in July and stressed that he remained in control of the country.

Mr. Yeltsin's sudden illness comes at an inopportune moment. He was to act as host of a top-level meeting of the leaders of Serbia, Bosnia and Croatia in Moscow next Tuesday. That meeting is now in doubt, and the Kremlin also announced that Mr. Yeltsin's planned trip to China in the first half of November would have to be postponed.

Mr. Yeltsin's health problems are a blow to his efforts to portray himself as fit enough to run for re-election next summer. In recent weeks he has played tennis with the president of Belarus and challenged President Jacques Chirac of France to a match.

Moreover, he has fired or criticized his most unpopular ministers and generally given every indication that he is positioning himself to run for a second term as president. He was elected to a five-year term in 1991.

Mr. Yeltsin, who has a long history of heart ailments and is known to drink heavily at times, had returned on Tuesday from what his aides called a tiring trip to France and the United States, during which his face was puffy, his eyes narrowed to slits and he appeared generally unwell.

Mr. Ilyushin said Mr. Yeltsin was overworked and under considerable "intellectual, moral and physical pressure" on the trip, during which he took part in celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations and met with President Bill Clinton at Franklin D. Roosevelt's boyhood home in Hyde Park, New York.

According to press reports and the accounts of Kremlin officials, Mr. Yeltsin was stricken shortly after lunchtime Thursday as he worked at one of his country residences near Moscow. He was taken by helicopter to the Central Clinical Hospital, a special facility for Kremlin leaders and other elite figures where Mr. Yeltsin was hospitalized this summer after he experienced

See YELTSIN, Page 6

Dini Survives With Vow To Quit by End of Year

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — Prime Minister Lamberto Dini of Italy rescued his caretaker government from defeat in Parliament with a last-minute promise Thursday to step down before Jan. 1, after passage of the 1996 national budget.

His pledge, made at the end of a dramatic speech, was enough to change the minds of Italy's small far-left Communist Refounding Party which, until then, had been ready to join forces with Italy's center-right parties to topple Mr. Dini's government.

Without the support of the 24 Communist deputies, who boycotted the vote, the center-right coalition headed by former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi fell short of the majority needed to pass a no-confidence measure it introduced against Mr. Dini on Oct. 20. The measure, voted on after two days of debate, was rejected, 310 to 291.

But the political crisis, which erupted late last week over the ousting of Mr. Dini's justice minister, promises to continue, with the next battle looming over the \$20.3 billion budget itself. Mr. Dini, a former central banker, was appointed last January to head an ostensibly nonpolitical government whose main task was to bring Italy's fiscal deficit under control.

Mr. Berlusconi's chief ally, Gianfranco Fini, who heads the far-right National Alliance, vowed Thursday to oppose Mr. Dini on the budget, which as presented by the

government would further trim the public deficit with a combination of spending cuts and new revenues. "The budget is in peril," Mr. Fini warned.

Nor, said Mr. Fini, is the hard-line Marxist party that rescued Mr. Dini on Thursday likely to help him the next time around. The Communist Refounding Party has opposed Mr. Dini's efforts to bring public spending in line, in particular his reform earlier this year of Italy's bloated pension system.

Mr. Fini accused the Dini government of having shed its political neutrality to side squarely with the Party of the Democratic Left, which is the main heir of Italy's once-powerful Communist Party. Mr. Berlusconi has repeatedly argued that the left has usurped the mandate that his center-right coalition won in the March 1994 elections and lost last December when a key member of the coalition pulled out.

"The parties of the left support a government which has become a government of the left," Mr. Fini said. "Now we are the opposition."

The short-lived crisis may have succeeded in defining the battle lines within Italy's divided Parliament, but it has left the political landscape even more confused than it was before.

An embryonic center-left alliance, under the leadership of Romano Prodi, an economist who is still untested politically, was left badly battered when the Communist Refounding Party initially deserted

See ITALY, Page 6



MARCH OF CONTROVERSY — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, right, and Vice-Chancellor Wolfgang Schniesel watching Austrian soldiers marching down the Ringstrasse in Vienna on Thursday to mark the 50th anniversary of its post-World War II national day. The chancellor had initially vowed to stay away from the march.

Japanese Public Opens War on Finance Ministry

By Sandra Sugawara
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Through years of currency turmoil and foreign-trade disputes, Japanese officials have counted on nationalistic support from the Japanese public and news media.

But now, confronted with a \$1.1 billion bond-trading loss at the New York office of Daiwa Bank, that support has turned to anger, aimed at Daiwa and the Ministry of Finance.

In recent weeks a large number of Japanese editorials and commentators have criticized the ministry, home to Japan's most powerful bureaucrats and long considered all but infallible. Some critics have called for its breakup, unthinkable just a few months ago.

Driving the criticism is the disclosure that the ministry heard of the losses from Daiwa in early August but took no action on its own to verify them, and kept U.S. regulators in the dark for six weeks. Statements by ministry officials that they merely followed the trust-based Japanese way of doing things have been ridiculed.

"Their incompetence at the fundamen-

tal task of bank inspection has now been revealed to a stunned international financial world," said an editorial in the Nikkei Weekly. The paper said the inspectors should be shifted to an independent organization, and the division that "gives guidance" to the banking industry should be abolished.

Alluding to the ministry's enormous reach and its roles as both regulator and adviser, Asahi Shimbun Weekly said, "The defendant, plaintiff and judge are sitting at the same table. This is hardly the way to handle the problem."

In private, business executives often criticize the ministry, complaining that it has failed to bring Japan out of a four-year-old recession. But, wary of the agency's power over virtually all walks of Japanese financial life, they decline to be quoted about it.

For now, few ministry watchers expect its power to be seriously downgraded. That would require legislation, and there is no sign of momentum for such a move among politicians.

Still, it is a breathtaking change for an agency in which bureaucrats, graduates of the best schools in the country, labor long hours in drab offices in central Tokyo and have long been considered the elite of the elite.

But some Japanese, tired of four years of recession and worried about the safety of their family accounts in a banking system

See DAIWA, Page 6

AGENDA

U.S. House Approves Budget Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — In a momentous break with the past, the House of Representatives passed a Republican balanced-budget bill Thursday that would shrink the federal government, cut taxes and return power to the states. Democrats battled to the end against the measure.

The vote was 227 to 203, with nearly all Republicans in favor and nearly all Democrats opposed.

A cheer went up from the Republicans as the vote count climbed past 217, the number needed to assure passage in the 433-member House. President Clinton has threatened to veto the measure.

Earlier article, Page 3

PAGE TWO
Algeria's Journalists: Targets

THE AMERICAS
Public Scoffs at Budge Games

ASIA
Reassurance in Beijing

EUROPE
NATO Widens Search for Chief

LEISURE
A Journey to Inca Country

Opinion Page 10, Crossword Page 23.
International Classified Page 4.

Chirac, Eye on Tumbling Polls, Wades Into Battle of the Budget

By Joseph Fitchett
and Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

Plunging into a leadership vacuum in France, President Jacques Chirac threw his political prestige Thursday behind the government's bid to cut public spending and curb welfare as the unavoidable cost of restoring economic health.

And his personal commitment to the view that France must remain in step with Germany seemed bound to reassure his main foreign partner, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and international financial markets.

Mr. Chirac, unusually eloquent and unusually somber in a televised interview, did not underestimate the difficulties ahead in what he said was a two-year effort to purge France's bloated spending by government and in public health services.

In coming off the fence clearly for the first time about France's economic priorities, Mr. Chirac's performance mirrored the political U-turn early in the previous presidency when President François Mitterrand, elected as a Socialist but facing an acute financial crisis after two years in office, turned his back on radical economic options and embraced austerity policies in line with Germany's.

It will be shock therapy for large sectors of the French nation — for example, civil servants who staged a nationwide general strike this month over a proposed wage freeze next year. Mr. Chirac explicitly defended the controversial plan, saying it had to be part of a general belt-tightening.

Mr. Chirac's attempt to clarify domestic policy goals, after only five months in

See CHIRAC, Page 6

A Future Colossus Makes Waves in Pastoral Western Ireland

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

FEEARD, Ireland — A band of anxious, defiant people here on the blustery Loop Head peninsula in western Ireland have effectively declared war, or at least a state of permanent hostility, on their government 200 miles away in Dublin.

They are upset because they do not want a 720-foot navigation beacon erected in the fields here, where healthy cows now graze and children play near cliffs overlooking the wind-swept Atlantic.

The radio beacon would be three and a half times taller than any building in Ireland. According to the government, which agreed to put it up as part of a system including beacons in France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Germany, the beacon is need-

ed to improve safety at sea and would help all ships passing within 200 miles of Ireland, particularly the Irish fishing fleet.

But to many of the 800 people here in villages like Feeard, Kilbaha, Rehy, Cross and Carrigaholt, the beacon would deface the landscape, cause health problems in cows and children because of possibly increased electromagnetic waves, be a military target in time of war and possibly, they say quite seriously, help French submarines bearing nuclear missiles to prepare for attacks on Australia or Greenpeace.

The Irish government denies all the charges. The French ambassador denies that France, which is paying more than half the cost, intends to use the beacon for military purposes.

Still, the 200 or so militant opponents of the beacon, part of the Loran C navigational system for

northern Europe, recently won a court decision that temporarily blocks construction.

The opponents' campaign reflects many national concerns: how to increase economically needed tourism by making the countryside more attractive; how, as a perennially neutral country, Ireland should cooperate with European projects that may have military implications; how to be a member in good standing of the European Union.

Most of the opponents are farmers working long days with their milk cows. But there is also a silent minority here, who, if they are not against the beacon, are apathetic and do not like to give their names when they discuss it. They would disagree with John McInerney, a retired banker who now runs a shellfish farm and is a leader in the fight against the beacon.

"To my knowledge there is not one voice in support

of the mast on the Loop Head peninsula," he said.

But a businessman in the area said there was also an element of what the Irish call "degradery," he said. "It's a small bunch making a lot of noise," he said. "There's a lot of jealousy. Some of the farmers are unhappy that the government did not offer to buy their land."

Gesturing at overhead telephone lines, he added, "There's more electromagnetic power in those lines than in the mast."

The government paid about \$585,000 to six farmers for a 137-acre plot for the beacon, and the farmers keep the money whether or not it goes up.

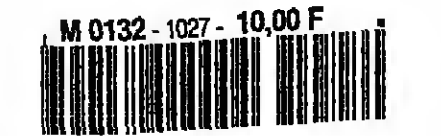
Margaret Considine and her husband, Pat, who have three young sons and 34 cows on their 65-acre

See EIRE, Page 6

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down	Down
49.66	1.05%
4703.82	123.70

The Dollar	Thurs. close	previous close
New York	1.3905	1.392
London	1.5835	1.5795
Yen	101.37	101.18
FF	4.8883	4.9005

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	10.00 FF
Antilles	12.50 FF
Cameroun	1.600 CFA
Egypt	E.P. 5000
France	10.00 FF
Gabon	1100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.
Italy	2.800 Lire
Lebanon	1.250 JD
U.A.E.	1.50 U.S. M (Eur.)



50 Slain in 2 Years / Islamic Extremists' Campaign of Terror

For Algeria's Journalists, a Deadly Front Line

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

On the day that he was murdered last Dec. 3, the editor of the Algerian daily *Le Matin*, Said Mekbel, wrote a prophetic column about the "vagabond" life that journalists in Algeria have to lead.

"He no longer knows where he will spend the night," Mr. Mekbel said. "He's the one who is threatened in the closed walls of a government office, the witness who must still file what he knows, a naked, bewildered citizen. He has made a vow not to die with his throat slashed. There's nothing else he can do with his hands, only write his articles. Yet he hopes against hope, because roses grow well on manure heaps, don't they?"

As Algeria's presidential election campaign got under way this week, the situation of the journalists — who have seen 50 of their colleagues assassinated in little more than two years — has seldom been starker. The extremist Islamic opposition has called for a boycott of the election, which it condemns as a democratic facade.

This means that merely by writing about the campaign, and giving it a kind of legitimacy through their words and images, journalists could be putting their lives at greater risk.

Ahmed Toumiat, the secretary-general of the Algerian Journalists Association, said the danger had increased because "the fundamentalists are looking for headline-grabbing attacks" in the run-up to the election.

He added, however, "I think the security measures put in place by the government during the campaign will enable a certain number of journalists to carry out coverage normally with a maximum of security."

Nevertheless, the government cannot provide an armed guard for every journalist all the time, nor would many reporters want to be that closely involved with the military-backed regime.

This means that many journalists will go on doing what they have been doing all along. Although some senior reporters and editors live in a heavily fortified seaside hotel, their families do not, and neither do the majority of the nation's journalists, who have to work out their own survival tactics.

Mr. Toumiat said they avoid going into the streets, vary their travel habits and sleep in different places each night. They go about their jobs with frequently little more protection than the average citizen.

"They continue to do their work normally, and take some precautions, but nothing out of the ordinary," Mr. Toumiat added.

Three newspaper people have already died this month in a campaign to silence the fourth estate that is unprecedented in its scope and ferocity. They include a 27-year-old woman reporter with the *Algeria Daily Arab Life*, the 36-year-old editor of the Arabic daily *Al Khabar* and the 43-year-old commercial director of the newspaper *Al Chaab*.

"The fundamentalist communiqués make it clear that journalists are the targets, and they

call on their followers to kill them," Mr. Toumiat said in a telephone interview from Algiers.

Many journalists have received miniature coffins through the mail, or death threats like this letter sent to the editor of a daily newspaper: "You are going to die. If not today, you can be sure you will die tomorrow. And your name will be inscribed in the glorious pages of the Islamic movement."

The Algerian conflict erupted in January 1992, when the government annulled elections that had been won by the fundamentalist-led Islamic Salvation Front. The killing of journalists began in May 1993 with the assassination of Tahaj Djaout, 39, editor in chief of the weekly magazine *Ruptures*, which had opposed Islamic tenets.

With the rise of a shadowy and more bloodthirsty fundamentalist organization called the Armed Islamic Group, the number of murdered journalists rose inexorably after the group warned, "Those who fight with their pens will die by the sword."

One reason they have been singled out as targets, Algerian journalists believe, is that along with intellectuals they are symbols of the modernity and cosmopolitanism that the fundamentalists oppose.

In an interview with *Le Monde*, Zehira Yahi, director of Radio-Alger, a French-language international service, explained why she thought journalists and foreigners, in particular, had become targets for the fundamentalists.

"Clearly, these killings do not correspond to any logic, other than that of hatred and despair," she said. "Unable to gain power through their religious arguments, the extremists want to deprive Algeria of all its leading classes, all of its citizens who are trying to create a politically, economically and culturally progressive and modern country."

Mr. Toumiat said one of the hardest things journalists had to bear was a sense of isolation — the feeling that the rest of the world does not know or care about their plight.

The isolation is intensified by the fact that very few foreign journalists are prepared to run the risk of being shot or having their throats cut. French television crews go to Algeria from time to time, but they are accompanied by heavy military escorts. The French Foreign Ministry advised journalists last week not to go to Algeria to cover the election.

To make it easier and safer for foreign correspondents to cover Algeria, the International Federation of Journalists in Brussels is setting up a secure press center in the Maison de la Presse in Algiers, a guarded complex where most media organizations have their offices. Journalists are considered to be safe inside the complex, but their lives are at risk as soon as they leave.

Omar Quartan, editor of *Al Khabar*, was shot Oct. 3 only a few streets away from the center.



Three sons of Mohammed Abderrahmani, a slain editor, carrying his picture at his funeral.

Jean-Paul Marthoz, head of the federation's Media for Democracy program, is in Algiers this week to set up the press center, but he said he doubted it would be in operation until the beginning of December. He said it would be a point of contact between Algerian and foreign journalists, adding, "We do want a zone where foreign correspondents" can go.

Local support as well as some material support for the Algerian journalists also has come from the French-based group, Reporters Sans Frontières, and from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris. Its director general, Federico Mayor, has pledged that UNESCO "will continue to call for an end to this campaign of aggression against those who work to ensure the free flow of information so vital to democracy."

In previous conflicts, journalists have enjoyed some measure of safety if only because both governments and armed dissident groups wanted to get their message out. But this relative immunity started to break down in the Argentine dirty war in the 1970s, when many journalists were among those swept off the streets and murdered by the military.

In Colombia, crusading journalists were earmarked for murder by the cocaine cartels. In response to such attacks, a group of American foreign correspondents established the Committee to Protect Journalists in New

York, which is closely watching the Algerian situation. Its research director, Evran Gidron, said that there was little the committee could do, however, other than to keep an accurate count of those killed — be put it at 50, although other organizations put it slightly higher or lower — and to lend a helping hand to the relative handful of journalists who manage to get out of the country and seek political asylum.

Rather than using the press, Islamic fundamentalists have turned to killing journalists as "a perverse way of getting publicity," Mr. Gidron said. Even with an estimated 40,000 to 50,000 people killed in the Algerian civil conflict, the murder of a journalist still attracts headlines and a prominent place on TV news, reinforcing the impression that they are a target of preference for the fundamentalist killers.

Despite the risk they face, most journalists are poorly paid. Mr. Toumiat said the average journalists' salary is about 10,000 dinars (\$200) a month. The families of some of those who were murdered were left completely without resources, he said.

Among journalists, Mr. Toumiat said, "There is a spirit of idealism. Otherwise, they would all have left the profession."

Omar Belhouciet, editor of *El Watan*, has escaped two assassination attempts. He wrote: "I cannot leave my country. It's a part of me. But I've got to live. I'm a fighter. I want to live. What good would it do if I died?"

Madrid Ex-Aide
May Face Court
Another Blow to González
Over Death Squad Case

The Associated Press

MADRID — The Supreme Court said Thursday it was asking Parliament to lift immunity for former Interior Minister José Barriounevo in order to question him about his alleged role in death squads that hunted down Basque separatists.

The court's decision was a serious blow to Prime Minister Felipe González, who has repeatedly denied that any member of his government cooperated or knew about the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Groups, known as GAL, that killed 29 people between 1983 and 1987.

Parliament will have 60 days to grant or refuse the request.

Mr. González's troubles appeared to be mounting. The decision came a day after Judge María Jesús Coronado said a review of Bank of Spain accounts directly implicated Mr. Barriounevo's successor, José Luis Corcuera, in the misuse of the covert funds, which mainly finance anti-terrorist and other secret law enforcement operations.

The judge said the ministry's former secretary of state for security, Rafael Vera, and his one-time assistant, Julian San Cristóbal, were also being accused of embezzling the funds.

Mr. Vera and Mr. San Cristóbal, already have been indicted on charges in the death squad case. Judge Eduardo Moner of the Supreme Court, who urged that Mr. Barriounevo be questioned, also is studying allegations that another three

deputies, including Mr. González, were involved in organizing and running the squads.

The GAL scandal is one of the main reasons opposition parties united Wednesday to reject the minority Socialist government's 1996 budget bill, handing Mr. González his first parliamentary defeat since he took office in 1982.

The rejection was taken to be a symbolic vote of no confidence. Months of allegations that the government ran hit squads that targeted the armed Basque separatist group ETA have proved the most damaging among several scandals that have undermined Mr. González's government.

Opinion polls indicate the conservative Popular Party would swamp the Socialists if elections were held today.

Mr. Barriounevo denies he acted illegally while he served as minister. Mr. Corcuera, meanwhile, admits to having used ministry funds to pay bonuses and buy gifts for certain people during his term, but insists he did not violate ministry norms.

Neither Mr. Corcuera nor his two ministry aides have been formally charged or questioned in the case.

Mr. Barriounevo was interior minister from 1982 to 1988. He was succeeded by Mr. Corcuera, who resigned as minister and parliamentary deputy in 1993 when a law he had promoted was overruled as unconstitutional by the courts.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Belgium Faces Rail Strike Today

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Train traffic in Belgium could be severely disrupted Friday by a one-day strike, the Belgian railways said Thursday.

All traffic, both domestic and international, is expected to be affected by the strike, which started at 10 P.M. on Thursday and was to end 24 hours later.

Bonn Agrees on New Store Hours

BONN (AP) — The coalition agreed Thursday on a draft law that would significantly extend Germany's shopping hours. Under the law, which the government hopes will come into force by the middle of next year, shops would be open from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. Monday to Friday and until 6 P.M. Saturday.

Regional Airlines, based in Nantes, France, was voted the company of the year by the 53-member Association of European Regional Companies from 24 countries. Regional Airlines has more than 120 daily flights to 70 destinations. (AFP)

In April 1996, SNCM, La Société Nationale Corse-Méditerranée, will put new 172-meter-long *Napoleon-Bonaparte* in service between Corsica and Marseille. *Napoleon-Bonaparte* has a maximum capacity of 2,462 passengers and 708 cars. (AFP)

Government officials in Saipan have warned residents of the Northern Mariana Islands that a nearby underwater volcano is showing signs that it might erupt. Residents were told to flee to high ground if they felt an earthquake. (AP)

Christopher to Stop Off to See Assad

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher will pay a brief visit to Damascus on Monday for talks with the Syrian president, Hafez Assad, the U.S. State Department said Thursday. Mr. Christopher will make the visit on the way back from a Middle East economic summit in Amman, Jordan, according to a State Department spokesman. The secretary of state called off a planned shuttle between Israel and Syria because of lack of progress in talks between the two countries.

Correction

An article in the editions of Oct. 26 misidentified the period in which Spanish anti-Basque death squads were operating in southern France. It was the 1980s.

Chrétien Pleads With Quebec
Secession Would Be 'the End of a Dream'By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

MONTREAL — With a welcome sound bite of support from President Bill Clinton, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien went on national television in an 11th-hour effort to keep the people of Quebec from rupturing the country.

"The end of Canada will be nothing less than the end of a dream, the end of a country that has made us the envy of the world," Mr. Chrétien said in an address broadcast simultaneously in French and English. "Don't let anyone tell you that you cannot be a proud Quebecer and a proud Canadian."

Appealing to their "hearts" and "heads" alike, Mr. Chrétien pleaded with his fellow Quebecers to think carefully before voting to separate from Canada when they go to polls on Monday. Speaking gravely, at times in a whisper, he said, "Do you

really think it makes any sense, any sense at all, to break up Canada?"

Folls show Quebecers who have decided to vote for secession outnumber by a slim margin those who have decided to vote against. The referendum question seeks approval of sovereign status for Quebec coupled with an offer of partnership with the diminished remains of Canada.

His television address Wednesday night, made under the terms of a seldom-invoked governmental power for emergency broadcasts, was followed by equal time that the prime minister reportedly asked for Lucien Bouchard, the de facto separatist leader in Quebec.

Mr. Bouchard delivered a response whose French version was a spirited denunciation of Canada's record and Mr. Chrétien's intentions toward Quebec and whose English version stressed the prospect of a future friendly partnership of equal sovereign countries.

In the closing days of the referendum campaign, those promoting an independent Quebec have defied habit and pundits alike by turning public opinion polls around, surging to a statistical dead heat or better. Sensing the possibility of defeat and national fracture, the Chrétien government is pulling

out all the stops to wrest victory in the polls Monday.

The plun news Wednesday for the pro-secession side was a statement by Mr. Clinton expressing misgivings about the consequences of a divided Canada.

"I have seen how (Canada) works, how our partnership works, how the leadership of Canada, in so many ways throughout the world, works," Mr. Clinton said. "You know, everybody's got problems, but it looks like a country that is really doing the right things."

Praising Canada as a "strong and powerful ally," Mr. Clinton said, "I hope we'll be able to continue that."

Mr. Clinton's brief intervention was considered as a major boost to opponents of Quebec sovereignty — although one skeptical analyst on Canadian television said it had "the smell of desperation." Not just Quebecers but all Canadians are sensitive to U.S. displeasure and suspicious of U.S. interference.

Last weekend, after the possibility of a narrow separatist victory became undeniable, the Chrétien government reeled briefly. But it appears to have abandoned its strategy of turning the other cheek and has turned with gusto to a direct emotional appeal to patriotism. Emotion has become the bat-



Montrealers lining up at Canadian passport office to get documents in order before Quebec votes on sovereignty.

tleground of the campaign in its closing days. Polls suggest Quebecers have been willing to suspend their rational expectations about the economic unknowns of declaring independence, as separatists have successfully stirred nationalist emotions in the province's mostly French-speaking population.

Two Canadian airlines are offering heavily discounted "unity" fares to Montreal from anywhere in Canada on Friday to enable Canadians to say how they feel about Quebecers. "Tell them," Mr. Chrétien suggested to his television audience, "without them, Canada will no longer be Canada."

Court Ends
Hearing in
Tapie Case

Reuters

DOUAL, France — A French appeals court on Thursday ended the match-fixing trial of Bernard Tapie and said it would announce on Nov. 28 whether or not the bankrupt former president of the Olympique Marseille soccer team would go to prison.

The prosecutor had asked that Mr. Tapie, 52, be jailed for four months, with 14 months suspended, and declared ineligible for public office for three years for corruption and interfering with a witness.

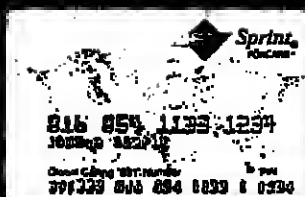
Mr. Tapie had appealed a lower court sentence of a year in jail with another year suspended for bribing players of the Valenciennes team to lose a game to Marseille in 1993.

The prosecutor asked the court to give an 18-month suspended sentence to Mr. Tapie's former top assistant at Marseille, Jean-Pierre Bernes.

He also asked the court to uphold sentences of a year suspended against a former Marseille player, Jean-Jacques Eydelie, and six months suspended against former Valenciennes players Christophe Robert and Jorge Burruchaga.

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Bahrain	800-777	Hong Kong	9800-1-0284	Laos	0029-13	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-0000	United Kingdom (Globe)	0800-49-0077		
Barbados	1-800-877-8000	India	19-0088	Lebanon	009-16	Romania	01-800-0077	Vietnam City	173-1877		
Belgium	0800-1094	Indonesia	0130-0013	Liechtenstein	155-9777	Russia (Moscow)	155-4133	Venezuela	800-111-0		
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Brazil	000-8090	Honduras	195	Malaysia	0060-11	Switzerland (Basle and Zurich)	1-252-0328				
Brazil Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Hong Kong	121	Malaysia	800-0016	Switzerland (Geneva)	173-1877				
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THE AMERICAS

POLITICAL NOTES

Powell Is Calling for Guidance

WASHINGTON — Edging still closer to a decision, Colin L. Powell — who has kept a sprawling field of presidential candidates wondering whether he plans to run — has in the last few days sounded out several well-known Republicans about his prospects, the finer points of raising money and the personal toll it could take.

His most recent call list included two conservatives who chose not to run but who have recently said positive things about General Powell's prospects: William J. Bennett, the former education secretary and drug policy director, and Jack Kemp, who was housing secretary in the Bush administration.

Among others General Powell has contacted are two major Republican fund-raisers, based in New York, who could help him assemble a fund-raising operation: Ronald S. Lauder, a wealthy cosmetic company executive, and Theodore J. Forstmann, who owns a financial company, Anna Cordasco, a spokeswoman for Mr. Forstmann, said: "They are friends. I know that they are in contact. More importantly, I know that Mr. Forstmann holds General Powell in the highest esteem and thinks he's a great American."

Mr. Lauder met General Powell during the Reagan administration, when Mr. Lauder worked in the Pentagon and later was Ambassador to Austria.

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Kemp refused to divulge details of their telephone conversations. But people familiar with the calls said that General Powell was particularly interested in their concerns about the effect of campaigning on their families that led them not to seek the nomination. General Powell's wife, Alma, has said it would be dangerous for her husband to run because he would be a target for "crazy people."

"I promised I wouldn't tell people what we said," Mr. Bennett said. Nevertheless, he sounded encouraged after the conversation. "My sense of General Powell is he's a guy who's done his book tour, sold nine gazillion books, and is now systematically thinking his way through whether he runs for president," he said. "This is not Bill Clinton. This is not a child of impulse."

Mr. Kemp also refused to discuss his conversation. His spokesman, Christian Pinkston, said, "It was a personal call. And he prefers to keep a private chat private."

Peggy Ciffrino, a spokeswoman for General Powell, said, "The general is talking to a lot of people, friends, and he's taking his time to make his decision." (NYT)

Gingrich: Medicare to 'Wither'

WASHINGTON — Despite repeated Republican assurances that it is out to "preserve, protect and strengthen" Medicare, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, says that Republicans now believe the Medicare system serving 37 million seniors will "wither on the vine" under the far-reaching reforms about to be passed by Congress.

The Georgia Republican's comments came during an appearance before a Blue Cross/Blue Shield Association meeting in Washington. Tony Blankley, a senior aide to Mr. Gingrich, confirmed the remarks but played down their significance. (LAT)

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, vowing that he will not submit to "economic blackmail" from a Republican Congress intent on forcing him to accept the Republican budget plan. "I am not going to let anybody hold Medicare or education or the environment or the future of this country hostage." (AP)

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As Congress takes up the budget, the public fears the Republican plan to curb Medicare spending, scoffs at their tax cuts and flatly does not believe that the plan would produce a balanced budget by 2002, the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll shows.

By nearly 3 to 1, the public rejects the tax cuts that Senate Democrats spent the day denouncing. And by a 2-to-1 ratio, the public disapproves of the Republican Medicare plan, while conceding that it does not know much about it.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Republicans blocked Democratic attempts to force a vote over Medicare, and at the White House, President Bill

Clinton renewed his threat to veto the Republican legislation.

Moreover, the Republicans' hope that they will get credit for courage in taking the bitter medicine needed to balance the budget gets little short-term encouragement.

Eighty-one percent of the public said that even if the Republican plan was enacted, the budget would not be balanced by the year 2002 — as the Congressional Budget Office has said it would. That deep-rooted skepticism, bred by 26 consecutive federal deficits, was not partisan; 75 percent of Republicans disbelieved their party.

The best news for the Republicans in the survey of 1,077 adults is that the public overwhelmingly shares their belief in the superiority of state government over federal government, the

message they hope to use this week to drown out Democratic complaints about budget cuts.

Forty-eight percent of the public said the federal government had too much power, 5 percent said states had too much power, and 37 percent said the balance was about right.

Dealing with one concrete program and not a general principle, 52 percent said states should set their own rules for Medicaid, the health program for the poor, as the Republican budget bills direct, while 43 percent said there should be one national policy. The margin of sampling error was plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Congressional Republicans have often said that they expect short-term polling damage over their plan to shave \$270 billion from the projected growth of Medicare over seven years,

the health system for the elderly, and this survey shows they have suffered it. While only a few say they are familiar with the Republican plan, by a 57 to 26 percent ratio, they disapprove of it.

But Republicans have also predicted that by the election next year, when the public will have seen that nothing much has changed in Medicare, they will reap the political benefits of deficit reduction.

This telephone poll, conducted Sunday through Tuesday, suggests that those benefits are not much to count on.

Given the choice between a balanced budget and significant cuts in Medicare or in Social Security, the public resoundingly preferred a continuing deficit with those programs for the elderly left alone. There was little partisan difference on these questions

as solid majorities of Republicans lined up with other Americans.

Choosing between a balanced budget and Social Security — which faces no cuts under the Republican bills in either House or Senate, only 27 percent preferred a balanced budget, compared to 70 percent who wanted to preserve Social Security unscathed.

When asked to choose between a balanced budget and undiminished Medicare benefits, the results were almost identical, with 27 percent picking a balanced budget and 67 percent uncut Medicare. Congressional Republicans maintain that there are no cuts for Medicare in their plan and that they are merely slowing its rate of increase to stabilize its finances.

But budget balancing did rank above tax cuts, by 60 percent to 35 percent.



John Sweeney, left, and Rich Trumpka, the newly elected leaders of U.S. organized labor.

Champion of Social Justice
New AFL-CIO Chief Likely to Be Tough

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John J. Sweeney, the new president of the AFL-CIO, was not playing by Marquis of Queensbury rules when he told the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors in July that if it pushed through a plan to cut 18,000 workers from its payroll, his union would conduct "a massive campaign of resistance and retribution."

Mr. Sweeney, who has spent 15 years as president of the Service Employees International Union, warned the Los Angeles officials that instead of forcing labor to accept their plan, they had better show workers some respect and sit down with union leaders to discuss less painful ways to make budget cuts.

And to show that he had some muscle to back up his threat, 3,000 members of his employees union were demonstrating outside.

Just minutes after he was elected the AFL-CIO's president Wednesday, Mr. Sweeney told all who would listen to expect many more such confrontations. He said he was dead serious about jettisoning the federation's gentlemanly ways and about transforming it into an

aggressive, often confrontational, voice for American workers.

In campaigning against Thomas R. Donahue, the AFL-CIO's interim president, Mr. Sweeney made clear that he thought the federation had let labor become a patsy repeatedly victimized by management.

In a debate Tuesday at the federation's convention in New York, he told the union leaders that he deserved their support "if you are tired of being treated like so much road kill on the highway of American life."

Despite the vinegar of his words, Mr. Sweeney, 61, will never be mistaken for firebrand union leaders like the mine workers' John L. Lewis. Mr. Sweeney is soft-spoken and slow to anger, inspiring workers not through emotional speeches, but by talking to them in a heart-to-heart way showing that he knows their problems.

Judging from his years at the helm of the 1.1-million member Service Employees Union, experts predict he will lead the 13-million member federation in several new directions at once.

He promises to try to bring more women and minority members into unions and into leadership positions. He revamped his union's board so that

20 of its 57 members are female, black or Hispanic.

"If it hadn't been for Sweeney, people like myself never would have been on the executive board," said Eliseo Medina, head of the service workers' San Diego local.

While the AFL-CIO has a reputation for focusing on protecting the best-paid workers, Mr. Sweeney plans to focus more on organizing and helping low-paid workers, like the 20,000 home health aides his union has organized.

John Joseph Sweeney was born in the Bronx on May 5, 1934, to parents who had emigrated from Ireland. His mother was a cleaning woman, and his father was a city bus driver who often took his son to meetings of the Transport Workers Union.

He first joined a labor union while working as a grave digger during college. His first job after college was at IBM, but he was happy to leave for a job at two-thirds the pay as a researcher for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

"John always wanted to be with labor unions," said his wife, the former Maureen Power. "Social justice is what motivates him. He has never forgotten where he came from."

Away From Politics

• Yolanda Saldívar has been sentenced to life in prison for shooting the singing star Selena to death last March at a Corpus Christi, Texas, motel. The prosecution had sought the maximum penalty of at least 30 years behind bars and a \$10,000 fine. (AP)

• Street lamps and traffic signals are flickering all over the District of Columbia, and in some cases are out, because the city has not paid its repair bill. For several weeks, Potomac Electric Power Co. has not been replacing and maintaining the District's 66,000 street lights and 1,350 traffic signals at intersections, except in emergencies. (WP)

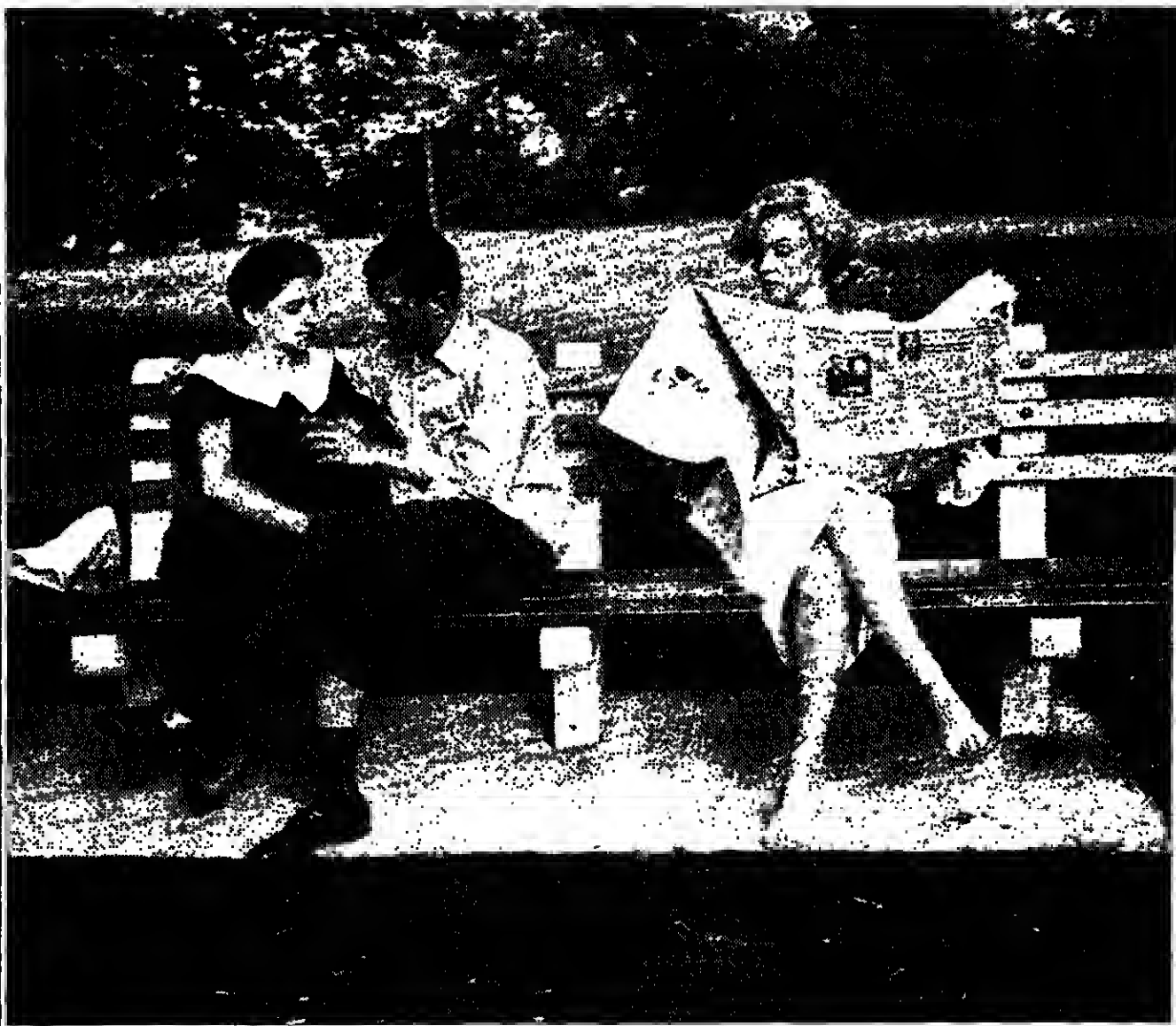
• A doctor was awarded \$8.6 million by the jury in a federal court in Dallas from abortion opponents, whom the obstetrician-gynecologist said drove him from his practice, followed and harassed him and repeatedly threatened his life and that of his wife. The award, a record for a judgment against abortion protesters, was seen as a blow to the anti-abortion movement. (NYT)

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ASIA

Beijing Says U.S. Backs 'One China' Dispute on Taiwan Eases

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China indicated Thursday that it had finally accepted U.S. promises to abide by a "One China" policy, despite the lack of a pledge to ban future visits to the United States by Taiwanese officials.

"The U.S. side has prudently indicated to the Chinese side that it will handle the question of Taiwan in accordance with the principle of 'One China' in the future," a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, said, commenting on Tuesday's Chinese-U.S. presidential summit meeting in New York.

"We hope that the U.S. side will refrain from making any form of official contacts or exchanges with Taiwan," he added.

Overall, Mr. Shen said, this meeting was candid, friendly, positive and useful, and was helpful for promoting the improvement and development of bilateral relations.

He said that China hoped the next time the two leaders met that it would "further enhance bilateral relations in a correct and healthy direction."

The two leaders are to meet at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit meeting next month in Osaka, Japan.

The visit of President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan to the United States set Chinese-U.S. ties into a tailspin. Beijing has repeatedly demanded that Washington take "concrete actions" to back up its verbal assurances that its policy of unofficial contacts with nationalist Taiwan remains unchanged.

Although Washington refused to issue an outright ban on future visits, Mr. Shen made it clear that Beijing felt satisfactory conclusions had been drawn from the rift caused by Mr. Lee's trip.

"The U.S. side repeatedly made it clear to the Chinese side that it has drawn a lot of lessons from the damage it has brought upon Sino-U.S. relations because of the decision to allow Lee's visit," he said. (AFP, AP)

China Boosts Jet Force
China has bought 24 more Su-27 jet fighters and more AA-10 air-to-air missiles from Russia to bolster its military power in the South China Sea, The Associated Press reported from Taipei on Thursday.

Contending that the weapons are meant to intimidate Taiwan, the Taipei paper United Daily News quoted unidentified military officials as saying that the planes and missiles might be deployed in China's Guangdong Province after they are delivered next year.



ON THE RUN — Kairit Arun of Estonia arriving at a court in Bangkok to face charges she tried to smuggle 1.4 kilos of heroin out of Thailand on a flight to Warsaw.

Troops in Okinawa Won't Be Cut Back But Perry Hints at Changes

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United States is seeking ways to make its military presence in Okinawa less obtrusive, but will not shift its troops to other parts of Japan, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said.

In an interview, Mr. Perry said that he would take specific proposals to Tokyo next week for talks with the Japanese defense minister.

Okinawa is one of three key Asian outposts for the American military. Okinawans have long objected to the U.S. presence, but the sentiment has turned especially hostile since the Sept. 4 rape of an Okinawan girl. Three U.S. servicemen have been charged in the rape.

To "reduce the intrusiveness" of the American military on Okinawa, changes could be made in the kinds of exercises performed there, Mr. Perry said.

Or, he added, adjustments could be made "to make it more congenial to the people who live in the proximity of our bases."

But Mr. Perry was firm in saying that the overall size of the U.S. force in Japan could not be cut. He said he saw no sense in changing the number of American troops in any of the three key posts: South Korea, Okinawa and Japan. The

Clinton administration's policy is to maintain 100,000 troops in Asia.

"I have no intention, no prospect, of backing off that number," he said.

On another topic, Mr. Perry disclosed that a small NATO team had entered Bosnia-Herzegovina in recent days to survey roads, bridges and other infrastructure. The purpose, he said, was to gain a better knowledge of the conditions that would face a NATO-led military force if, as planned, it was called on to enforce a peace deal in the region.

The defense secretary said the NATO survey team included some Americans, but would give no other details.

Regarding Japan, Mr. Perry appeared optimistic that solutions could be found when he meets with the Japanese defense minister and other officials in Tokyo on Wednesday.

Other Pentagon officials have said the administration was open to "consolidating" its forces in Japan. Asked to explain that, Mr. Perry said it did not mean moving some troops from Okinawa to posts in other parts of Japan.

"There's no advantage to be gained by that," he said. "I would be in favor of holding the numbers at each of those three main locations."

BRIEFLY ASIA

Pakistan Buying French Planes

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Pakistan confirmed Thursday it would buy Mirage warplanes from France. The announcement came hours after India reacted angrily to a decision by a U.S. congressional committee to ease military sanctions against its neighbor.

Pakistan's foreign minister, Asf Ali Zardari, confirmed that Pakistan and France had reached an agreement in principle on the sale of French Mirage 2000 fighters to the Pakistan Air Force. Mr. Zardari said the French government had given its approval while Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto was in Paris this week.

After the congressional action in Washington to ease military and economic sanctions on Pakistan, India charged that the decision would lead to an arms race in the region. External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee said the U.S. Congress was condoning Pakistan's nuclear weapons program, but said it would not hurt Indo-U.S. ties. (AFP)

Afghans Repel Taliban Attacks

KABUL — Afghan government forces on Thursday fought off an air attack on a military base west of Kabul by the Taliban Islamic militia and repelled two major ground assaults by the group in the capital's suburbs, the Defense Ministry said.

A Taliban jet dropped two bombs on the Kargah hills overlooking a military base of President Burhanuddin Rabbani's forces, said a Defense Ministry spokesman, Abdullah. The jet was chased away by heavy anti-aircraft fire from pro-Rabbani gunners, but there were no casualties, he added.

Anti-aircraft fire continued even after two government planes came to intercept the Taliban jet, but they were not hit, the spokesman said.

The key garrison of Kargah, is 20 kilometers (12 miles) west of Kabul. On Wednesday night, the Taliban launched offensives in the southeastern and western suburbs, but the government said both attacks were repulsed. (AFP)

North Korean Officer Defects

SEOUL — A North Korean Army officer, identified by news reports as a relative of Pyongyang's late defense minister, O Jin U, has defected to the south, South Korea's internal intelligence agency said Thursday.

A spokesman for the Agency for National Security Planning told Reuters that Captain O Yong Nam defected to Seoul recently via an unidentified third country and was now being questioned by the agency.

"We do not have any further details about his defection," the spokesman said. "We will soon announce all the details when the questioning is completed." Captain O is the second Pyongyang military officer, and the 27th North Korean, to defect to the south this year. (Reuters)

Indonesia Won't Reopen Probe

JAKARTA — Indonesia refused Thursday to make a fresh investigation into claims that five foreign journalists were killed by Indonesian troops in East Timor in 1975.

The government and the military have often said in the past that the five TV crewmen were fatally shot in a crossfire during civil unrest surrounding the withdrawal of East Timor's colonial ruler, Portugal.

The deaths occurred 20 years ago and "the problem has been settled already," said Brigadier General Suwarno Adiwidjaya, a spokesman for the armed forces. (AP)

Toll Rises in China Earthquake

BEIJING — The toll from the huge earthquake that hit China's southwestern province of Yunnan rose further to 46 dead and 297 in serious condition, a seismological official said.

Some 6,633 people suffered light injuries in the quake, which rocked the rural region early Tuesday with a force of 6.5 on the Richter scale, according to an official of the State Seismological Bureau. He said 12,798 buildings had collapsed in the disaster, which tore up 50 kilometers (30 miles) of road, seriously hampering relief efforts. (AFP)

VOICES From Asia

Amrullah, an Afghan government spokesman, on the rebel offensive around the capital: "They threw everything at us, including tanks, artillery and missiles. But we managed to repulse their attacks from both directions." (Reuters)

Brigadier Munasinghe, a spokesman for the Sri Lanka military: "The terrorists are desperate because they can't face our army in Jaffna. They are resorting to brutal acts of terrorism and attacking innocent men, women and children." (AFP)

King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia about Vietnam, which he intends to visit in December: "We have been, we are and we will be brothers in one family." (AP)

In this Saturday's

MONEY

The Cost of Investing

Are intermediaries worth the money?

Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Sri Lanka on 'War Footing' Toll Rises to 770 as Rebels Press Attack

Agence France-Press

COLOMBO — Sri Lanka was placed on a "war footing" Thursday as the death toll from the latest wave of ethnic violence climbed to more than 770, according to military figures.

Industries Minister Clement Gooneratne told Parliament that the cabinet had approved his proposal to place the entire country on what he called a war footing to tackle the deteriorating security situation in the country.

"A proposal moved by me to place the country on a war footing was approved by cabinet last night. A subcommittee to do the job has been set up," Mr. Gooneratne told Parliament.

A government spokesman, Dharmasiri Senanayake, confirmed that the proposal was discussed by the cabinet and said the modalities were to be worked out and announced after President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga returns from New York.

The implications of the move were not immediately spelled out, but officials said it could mean that the entire country would be brought under a state of emergency, allowing civilians to be armed to defend against rebel attacks.

The decision was announced in Parliament as the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam were accused of carrying out another massacre of ethnic Sinhalese in the north-central region of Anuradhapura on Thursday.

Photographers who were flown to the area said 24 people, including a mother and her 7-day-old infant, had been hacked and shot to death by attackers who raided two remote hamlets in the region.

A spokesman for the military, Brigadier Sarath Munasinghe, earlier said that 40 people had been killed, but an AFP photographer in the area said a final tally showed that 24 were killed and 16 others wounded.

The Defense Ministry reacted to the latest massacre — the fifth in as many days — by arming villagers against future rebel attacks, but local officials

said most civilians were fleeing to safer areas.

Western diplomats said the government was under intense pressure to show that the situation was under control, but expressed fears that the "war footing" announcement would scare off foreign tourists.

Brigadier Munasinghe said the civilian massacres were designed to divert the attention of security forces conducting a major offensive against the Liberation Tigers in the island's northern Jaffna Peninsula.

He said a total of 126 soldiers had died in the latest offensive, called Operation Rivirasa (Sunshine), launched 10 days ago. He claimed that security forces had killed more than 500 rebels in the offensive.

According to military figures, 22 security personnel and seven rebels died in an attack by the Tigers against two oil depots in Colombo on Friday.

In five massacres of civilians since Saturday, 116 people had been killed.

The Tamil Tigers have remained silent about the renewed attacks but said that more than 300,000 civilians in the Jaffna Peninsula had been displaced and made refugees by the latest fighting in the region.

Brigadier Munasinghe said the government troops were stepping up their offensive against the Liberation Tigers inside the peninsula.

Seoul Inquiry Closes In on Ex-President

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korean prosecutors hunting for the alleged hidden fortune of a former president, Roh Tae Woo, said Thursday that they had found more funds linked to him, bringing the uncovered trove to \$129 million.

On Sunday, Mr. Roh's former chief bodyguard said that he managed hidden assets for his former boss worth 48.5 billion won (\$63 million) in borrowed accounts at Shinhan Bank.

On Thursday, an official at the prosecutor-general's office said the authorities had uncovered additional secret accounts totaling 30.5 billion won.

The official said this included 26.8 billion won linked to Mr. Roh that was deposited in a domestic financial house, Dong-A Investment & Finance Co., and 23.7 billion won in accounts at Shinhan Bank.

"Prosecutors suspect there could be more slush funds operated by Mr. Roh," an official said.

Mr. Roh has made no public statement since the affair surfaced last week when an opposition lawmaker accused him of holding 400 billion won in questionable funds. Those allegations sparked a public outcry and embarrassed President Kim Young Sam, a Roh ally.

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INTERNATIONAL

YELTSIN:
Hospitalized

Continued from Page 1

rienced severe heart pains July 10.

Mr. Yeltsin quoted the head of the clinic, Sergei Mironov, as saying Mr. Yeltsin's condition was "insufficient blood supply to the heart, related to his previous illness." The Kremlin aide also said Mr. Yeltsin would not undergo an operation.

Symptoms of ischemia include difficulty breathing or chest pains, and an attack can be caused by stress, high cholesterol, age or chronic high blood pressure. Drinking alcohol can exacerbate the condition.

Interfax said some aides who accompanied Mr. Yeltsin to the United States noticed that he was "extremely tired" on the final day of his visit. "They think the president might have had a recurrence of the old illness because of overexertion during the visit," Interfax said.

As was the case during the summer, Kremlin officials maintained tight control of information about Mr. Yeltsin's health.

No doctors who treated the president were available to speak with reporters, and the hospital declined to comment.

The Kremlin hurt its own credibility last summer when it released a photograph of Mr. Yeltsin seated at a table that purported to show him recovering in the hospital. News agencies compared the photo with taped video footage of Mr. Yeltsin from a trip several months earlier and discovered the images were identical. To quiet the resulting uproar, Mr. Yeltsin, who was recovering in a rest home, was forced to make an appearance before the cameras to assure a doubting public that he was alive and well.



A security guard gesturing to journalists on Thursday at the gates of the hospital where President Yeltsin was taken.

A New Campaign Takes On
'Sleazy' TV Talk Shows

Hosts, Advertisers and Viewers Assailed

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — William Bennett, who shook up Time Warner with a noisy denunciation of offensive rap lyrics, has found some new targets: Sally, Ricki, Jenny, Montel and Geraldo.

The former education secretary is joining forces with Senator Joseph I. Lieberman, Democrat of Connecticut, to mount a high-profile assault on daytime TV talk shows and the big companies that produce them. He said Wednesday that the hosts, the owners, the guests, the advertisers and the millions of viewers must share the blame for the television "rot" that "degrades human personality."

"This is an indicator of social decline," Mr. Bennett said. "Things that used to cause people a sense of guilt or embarrassment, they used to keep quiet about it. Now it's a ticket

you go out and talk about it."

While concerned about surveys showing that 6 percent of daytime talk viewers are under age 11, Mr. Bennett said, "The easiest point of entry for those of us who want to debate this is: You're frightening the horses and corrupting the children. But you have to deal with the fact that consenting adults are engaged in pretty self-destructive behavior. This stuff pushes the edge of the envelope."

Mr. Bennett drew qualified support from an unexpected quarter. "Bennett is on to something," said Sally Jessy Raphael, a talk-show host. "I only wish the people involved were less sanctimonious and ideological. A lot of what motivates them isn't a sense of morality but a sense of politics and pandering."

Still, he said, "when you see what Jerry Springer and Jenny Jones and Ricki Lake have been doing, it is appalling. You can't put lesbians making out on stage,

as Springer did the other day." On "Geraldo," he said, "We're getting away from the transsexuals and other sexually related shows. I didn't feel like taking a shower every time I hosted a daytime show."

Mr. Springer, for his part, said of Mr. Bennett: "If you write a book about morality, all of a sudden you think you define morality. I wouldn't insult the people on these shows and call them sleaze."

"They may not vote Republican, but that doesn't make them sleaze," he said. "Television is a momentary escape that tries to be entertaining. We shouldn't say you can only go on TV if you speak the king's English, dress a certain way and your lifestyle is absolutely consistent with the majority."

"We have 4.5 million viewers," said Sally Jessy Raphael. "Are we going to tell them you can't watch my show any more? People who are down on talk shows generally have a rather elitist viewpoint."

Mr. Bennett and Senator Lieberman plan radio ads on the issue and a letter-writing campaign to the companies that own and distribute the programs, including Multimedia (Sally Jessy Raphael, Phil Donahue, Jerry Springer); King World (Oprah, Rolonda; Tribune (Geraldo); Paramount (Montel Williams, Maury Povich); Columbia TriStar (Ricki Lake); Time Warner (Jenny Jones); and 20th Century Fox and CBS (Gordon Elliott).

Some of the searier highlights of TV talk shows, as compiled by Mr. Bennett's staff:

• A husband who was seeing a prostitute for two years is confronted by his wife (Jenny Jones).

• A husband tells his humiliated wife he is having an affair, and the mistress is introduced (Jerry Springer).

• "My Daughter Is Living as a Boy" (Sally Jessy Raphael).

• A 17-year-old girl boasts of sleeping with more than 100 men (Montel Williams).

• Mothers try to save their daughters from teenage prostitution (Geraldo).

Bennett dismissed the argument that daytime television is simply confronting difficult problems. "Civilization depends upon keeping certain things under wraps," he said. "There's clearly an underside to human beings. It's a little weird when you start celebrating the worst things in public."

Senators Will Issue 49 Subpoenas for Whitewater Papers

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The select Senate committee looking into the Whitewater affair agreed Thursday to issue 49 subpoenas of documents to the White House, regulatory agencies and potential witnesses with material relevant to the investigation.

The committee's chairman, Alfonse M. D'Amato, announced that the panel would recall Hillary Rodham Clinton's chief of staff and a

longtime friend of Mrs. Clinton's for further questioning next Thursday. They will be questioned about their conversations with Mrs. Clinton hours before the White House refused to let law enforcement officials examine the papers of the late Vincent W. Foster Jr.

Mr. Foster's files included financial information about the Clintons, including Whitewater, the failed real estate venture the Clintons were as-

sociated with when the president was governor of Arkansas.

In a unanimous voice vote, the panel subpoenaed documents from Yoly Redden, the former Whitewater accountant for the Clintons, and from Betsy Wright, a longtime top Clinton aide in Arkansas.

Mr. D'Amato, Republican of New York, initiated the subpoena strategy, saying the White House had withheld documents that the Senate needed for

its Whitewater investigation. Mr. D'Amato said that most of those who were being subpoenaed have already turned over material. But he said the subpoenas would reinforce the importance of turning over all relevant documents.

Meanwhile, new disclosures came out Wednesday about Mrs. Clinton's telephone calls in the days after Mr. Foster's death.

The night Mr. Foster died, Mrs.

Clinton telephoned a Hollywood producer, Harry Thomason, who had been involved in the White House travel office controversy that investigators later found contributed to Mr. Foster's depression. Mr. Thomason's lawyer said nothing substantive was discussed in the four-minute call, but Mr. D'Amato said the fact that the call was only recently disclosed was part of a "disturbing pattern of late document submission" by the White House.

ITALY: Dini Survives Ouster Vote

Continued from Page 1

its traditional allies to join the center-right in trying to bring down the Dini government.

Fausto Bertinotti, leader of the Communist Refounding Party, may have been looking for a way out of this uncomfortable one-shot alliance when he announced Thursday that he was satisfied with Mr. Dini's promise and led his party in the vote boycott.

Mr. Dini on Thursday vigorously defended his administration, which he said was "hostage" to no political party. He also warned that any attempt to interrupt his mandate would

damage Italy's credibility just as it was about to assume the six-month presidency of the European Union in January.

He described the no-confidence measure as "unnecessary and harmful," and predicted that it would create "a government crisis without any prospects for a rapid solution."

Mr. Dini, who is also hoping to pass a law regulating political parties' access to television during election campaigns, made a plea for a new consensus to carry his government past January to allow for the adoption of reforms that would stabilize Italy's volatile parliamentary politics.

But after Thursday's showdown, the odds are against his receiving a new mandate, and instead point to general elections, perhaps before spring.

Mr. Dini turned the tables in a 45-minute speech in which he told deputies that success for the motion, which could have precipitated a general election soon, would wreck prospects for approval of Italy's deficit-cutting 1996 budget.

"To provoke the fall of the government now," he said, "would open a crisis for which there is no current sign of a rapid solution. The country has no need of all this."

He said the no-confidence drive was "damaging and useless" because his government would resign by the end of the year, the legal deadline for the budget's passage.

Mr. Berlusconi said his Freedom Alliance now saw itself as being in outright opposition to the Dini government, including over a budget it sees as too soft to eat into the state deficit. "I think the difficulties for the budget have increased," he said.



Prime Minister Dini, top left, being congratulated Thursday after winning a key vote.

CHIRAC: Enters Deficit Fight

Continued from Page 1

office, comes with his popularity and that of Prime Minister Alain Juppé in free fall. Trade unions and the stock market, public-sector workers and shopkeepers, farmers and even most politicians in the majority outside Mr. Chirac's personal supporters — all seem disenchanted with a government whose image has suffered from signs of incoherence.

Permanently asked about contradictions in his electoral promises that have contributed to confusion in government policies, Mr. Chirac several times acknowledged that he had "perhaps underestimated" the importance of the deficit issue or other challenges to putting into practice his plans for reinvigorating economic growth and creating jobs.

In concluding, Mr. Chirac said that he expected his tough stance about cuts in government spending to make him unpopular, at least temporarily. "I am in office to do a job," he said, adding that he has the time of his seven-year mandate to see through the task and reap the political benefits.

But it remains to be seen in practice whether it will end the recent policy zig-zagging that has led to record lows in poll ratings. A poll to be published Friday in *Le Point* magazine showed 14 percent of the French are satisfied with Mr. Chirac, down from 21 percent a month ago, with Mr. Juppé winning approval from only 12 percent.

By implication, he distanced himself from suggestions, popularized by Mr. Chirac himself in his electoral campaign, that

France can spend its way out of social tensions and into growth and jobs.

He went further than ever in explicitly acknowledging the limits of the government's power to impose decisions on the Bank of France or international money markets, saying that he was determined to put the nation's financial house in order so that interests would come down via market forces.

In admitting that deficit-cutting now appeared to be "the priority of priorities," Mr. Chirac sought to repackage budget austerity more palatably by making it a French goal, not an objective imposed by the Maastricht treaty, an accord that is deeply suspect in the nationalist wing of Mr. Chirac's Gaullist followers.

DAIWA: Scandal Irks Japanese

Continued from Page 1

burdened by hundreds of billions of dollars in bad loans, have begun cautious criticism in recent months. The Daiwa affair has turned it into a flood.

More details are likely to come out, particularly if U.S. prosecutors decide to indict Daiwa Bank executives on cover-up charges. The key trader in the affair, Yoshihide Iguchi, has pleaded guilty. A trial of Daiwa executives holds the potential for an unprecedented dissecting of the Japanese regulatory world.

Yukio Noguchi, an economics professor at Hitotsubashi University, said the regulators' lack of action with Daiwa was born out of the economic system that evolved to Japan after World War II.

"One of the features of that system is close ties between the Japanese government and business," Mr. Noguchi said. "It is a close, family-like group. And within this group, not all the rules are explicitly spelled out."

At the heart of this system is the belief that secrecy is needed to maintain stability. Because of this, the Finance Ministry and banks for years denied there was a serious problem with bad loans. Even now, analysts believe the ministry's \$400 billion estimate of the total amount of bad debt held by Japanese institutions is too low.

The Daiwa case only broke into the open because it arose in the United States, where regulation is tougher, said Tadashi Ikuta, a journalist who has written extensively about the ministry. If it had happened in Japan, he said the ministry would have "first tried to take care of the problem themselves, then as measures were taken, they would gradually make things public."

Underlying this system of secrecy is the ministry's belief "that they can control the pace of change, and in this case, control damage," said Mineko Sasaki-Smith, senior economist with Morgan Stanley & Co. in Tokyo.

Finance Ministry officials declined to be interviewed about the criticism, except to issue this statement: "We have learned a lesson from what happened recently. We will continue to deal with various issues, including bad loans in the Japanese banking system so that it will be stabilized and gain confidence in international markets."

Over the past several days, top Japanese banking officials have publicly declared the banking system sound, and the worst problems behind it. But international financial markets, spooked by the idea that another Daiwa could lay hidden, are not listening.

Japanese stocks fell to a one-month low Thursday. Bloomberg Business News reported from Tokyo. Traders said banking shares led the decline as concern mounted that lenders will continue to be battered by bad loans, hidden losses and the additional cost they must pay to raise money abroad following a loss of confidence caused by the Daiwa Bank scandal.

[The Nikkei stock average fell 244.13 points, to 17,736.68. The average has fallen 2 percent this week.]

Rather than create stability, secrecy in Japan's financial system has fostered mistrust. Most evident in the so-called "Japan premium," the extra interest that Japanese banks must now pay to raise money in international financial markets. Kyodo News Service reported that the premium rose again Thursday, reaching 1 percent a point.

A statement Thursday by Toru Hashimoto, president of Fuji Bank and chairman of the Federation of Banks Associations of Japan, is not likely to raise confidence. Asked why all Japanese banks are not immediately declaring all their bad loans, he said: "We have to pay attention to the consequences of doing that. If you ask all to do this at this stage, it might touch off unfavorable consequences for financial institutions. At this stage gradualism is recommended."

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EU Parliament Condemns N-Tests

STRASBOURG — The European Parliament on Thursday condemned the French and Chinese nuclear testing programs, saying that they had harmed efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

The assembly said in a resolution that it "condemns the continuation of nuclear tests by the Chinese government and condemns the decision of the French president to authorize the second nuclear test despite the continuing protests."

But it steered clear of repeating previous attacks on the European Commission, which has a role in monitoring the safety of the French tests in the South Pacific. (Reuters)

German Doubts Monetary Union

BONN — Joschka Fischer, the firmly pro-European leader of Germany's Greens party, doubts the European Union can launch a common currency by the Maastricht treaty's 1999 deadline.

Mr. Fischer, whose once-radical party is now the third-largest political force in Bonn, believes Chancellor Helmut Kohl will not be able to ram through an economic and monetary union as he did when Germany merged the monetary systems of East and West in 1990.

"Even Kohl's thick skull will take a few knocks from reality," Mr. Fischer said Wednesday.

National differences within the Union and the symbolism of the Deutsche mark has for Germans made a common currency in a few years very doubtful, he added. (Reuters)

Paper Publishes More of Diary

COPENHAGEN — A Danish newspaper on Thursday printed the controversial diary of Ritt Bjerregaard, the EU environment commissioner, defying her decision not to publish the book, which contains unflattering descriptions of European leaders.

Ms. Bjerregaard, who told her publishers to scrap the book, "The Commissioner's Diary," after excerpts were printed in the newspaper Politiken, said she would sue the paper for reproducing the book without her consent.

"This is a severe contravention of copyright law," a spokesman at the Danish commissioner's Brussels office said. "All future developments will be handled by Ritt Bjerregaard's lawyers." (Reuters)

Bad News for Chirac and Juppé

PARIS — Public approval of President Jacques Chirac and Prime Minister Alain Juppé has hit a record low after less than six months in office, according to an opinion poll released Thursday.

An IPSOS poll, to be published Friday in the weekly news magazine Le Point, said 14 percent of the French were satisfied with Mr. Chirac, down from 21 percent a month ago. The percentage of dissatisfied voters climbed to 74 percent.

Twelve percent said they were satisfied with Mr. Juppé, down from 18 percent last month, and 74 percent were dissatisfied. The crash in the government's popularity seems to reflect anger over economic issues and the resumption of nuclear tests in the South Pacific. (Reuters)

French Navy Defends Boarding

PARIS — The French Navy has defended its boarding of a Greenpeace vessel in the Italian port of Brindisi, saying Thursday that the environmentalists' boat had rammed a French destroyer to prevent it from leaving harbor.

A spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry described the action Wednesday by the environmental group as "unacceptable and contrary to the laws of the sea."

The Italian Foreign Ministry had summoned a French diplomat to explain why commandos from the destroyer Duplex raided the Greenpeace ship Altair.

Greenpeace called the boarding an "act of war." It said commandos wearing gas masks broke windows on the Altair's bridge and threw in six tear gas grenades. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Friday:

BRUSSELS: Hans van den Broek, commissioner for relations with Eastern Europe, meets with Janko Dezelak, Slovenia's minister of economic development.

LUND, Sweden: European Commission President Jacques Santer attends an employment forum.

MADRID: Edith Cresson, science commissioner, meets with the Spanish minister for research, Jeronimo Saavedra, and takes part in a colloquium on scientific cooperation with Latin America. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

NATO Widens Search for New Chief
Alliance Is Lukewarm to the 2 Prospective Candidates

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The 16 NATO allies want to widen their search for a new secretary-general beyond the existing Danish and Dutch candidates, a step that will probably prolong the hunt for several weeks, senior officials said Thursday.

"We're throwing the net very wide," a NATO diplomat said. "We want somebody who's got vision and a good deal of strength. We want a strong leader this time."

The broadened search was underscored by the British government, which acknowledged that it was considering fielding one of its people for the post vacated when

Willy Claes resigned last week to deal with charges he knew about a bribery scandal.

But speculation about a possible candidacy by Sir Leon Brittan, the European Union's trade commissioner, appeared to reflect a paucity of other strong British candidates rather than a determined campaign on his behalf, European officials said.

The search indicated a lack of consensus among NATO members on either Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the former Danish foreign minister who is backed by Copenhagen, or Ruud Lubbers, the former Dutch prime minister who has declined to formally declare his candidacy but has made clear he would accept the job if offered.

French and German officials gave no

indication of any progress on a successor as President Jacques Chirac met with Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn on Wednesday evening. The French have indicated a preference for Mr. Lubbers, but the Dutch government worries that Mr. Kohl might block Mr. Lubbers, as he did a year ago when the Dutchman was seeking the presidency of the European Commission.

Officials said Mr. Kohl had given no indication of his stance except to exclude a German candidate.

NATO officials played down the urgency of filling the position, although they said it was important to do so before the semiannual meeting of alliance defense ministers on Nov. 29 and 30.

A New Ulster Voice Warms Up for U.S.

New York Times Service

BELFAST — David Trimble, the outspoken new leader of the largest Protestant party in Northern Ireland, does not disagree with people who call him arrogant. When he makes his first visit to the White House next week, he says, he is ready to tell President Bill Clinton what the United States should

be doing, and not be doing, in his home province.

The Americans may not agree with the pugnacious lawyer who was elected six weeks ago as head of the Ulster Unionist Party, but they are likely to listen to him because his support is vital to advancing peace efforts for Northern Ireland.

The White House has made it clear that it wants a new British-Irish peace plan in place when Mr. Clinton visits here next month. For this they need the agreement of both Sinn Féin, the Irish Republican Army's political arm, and of Mr. Trimble, now the most influential leader of the Protestant majority in the North, who is vehemently opposed to the ultimate IRA goal of a united Ireland free of British control.

In a matter of weeks Mr. Trimble appears to have surpassed the Reverend Ian Paisley as the Protestant politician leading the fight to keep the North a part of Britain.

And he feels that, while he is willing to talk of a new political settlement, the White House is pushing too hard, hoping Mr. Clinton can gain politically by appearing to take some credit for progress toward a permanent peace.

In an interview in his office, Mr. Trimble, a member of the British Parliament with a reputation for hard-line politics, a short temper and an unwillingness to suffer fools, discussed his politics, his suspicion of American efforts here, his mistrust of the Sinn Féin, his view of the province's political fu-

ture, and his own personality.

"I didn't say I wasn't arrogant," he said, with a slight smile. "There is a suspicion about that President Clinton simply wants matters speeded up so that on the eve of the first primaries he will have some goodies."

When he makes his scheduled visit to the White House on Tuesday, he said, he intends to tell the president to put pressure on Sinn Féin to agree to a process that would start the disarmament of the IRA arsenal, estimated at 100 tons of weapons, including explosives.

If the White House succeeds in that, he said, he might agree to the start of new talks that would include Sinn Féin. JAMES F. CLARITY

Stockholm Says No to Extradition

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's Justice Ministry said Thursday it had rejected an official request from France for the extradition of an Algerian accused of involvement in a Paris bombing, but it might still expel him from Sweden.

The Justice Ministry said in a statement that the man, Abdelkrim Deneche, would not be extradited to France because of a high court ruling that he had provided an alibi that placed the French extradition request in doubt.

But the government kept the door open for a possible expulsion of Mr. Deneche to a third country.

"The government will make a decision in the coming weeks on the question of deportation," the statement said.

Mr. Deneche, who has asked to be freed from his prison in Sweden, said he was in Stockholm on July 25, the day the French police allege he was involved in an attack on an underground train in Paris that killed seven people and wounded 86 at the Saint-Michel station. The Swedish authorities said Mr. Deneche had produced a postal receipt proving he was in Stockholm on July 25.

Iceland Avalanche: 16 Die

Reuters

REYKJAVIK — Sixteen people were found dead and four were missing 12 hours after an avalanche smashed into Flateyri, a village in northwestern Iceland, on Thursday, rescue workers said. The avalanche struck at 4 A.M. and buried 17 houses.



KNEE-COPS — Policewomen in Lübeck, Germany, in a protest over working conditions on Thursday.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Blacks Just Cannot Wait
For Perfect Leadership

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — You cannot separate the message from the messenger.

You've heard it often enough in the days leading up to the Million Man March and in the aftermath of that image-changing event. You heard it from critics of the march, as an explanation of their opposition. You heard it from the likes of Ben Chavis, late of the NAACP, arguing that participation in the event was, willy-nilly, an endorsement of the man who called it: the race-baiting anti-Semitic Nation of Islam minister, Louis Farrakhan.

You cannot separate the message from the messenger. I've probably said it myself. But is it true? Can it be that the truth lies the other way — that you have to separate the message from the messenger?

These are idle questions only to those among us who are content to separate the world into black folk and enemies. For the rest of us, who will not let our friendships and alliances be limited by race, the questions are agonizing.

Black Americans — and young black men in particular — are beset with problems whose solution requires strong and consistent leadership. And that leadership hasn't been there. It isn't that the traditional leadership organizations — the Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the church — haven't tried. They simply have not had the ability to reach a significant number of the young people most in need of being reached. The call to responsible behavior, to academic exertion and nonviolence, when it comes from the traditional voices, may sound like a call to "wimp out" — if it is heard at all. The leadership vacuum has been almost palpable.

It is into that vacuum that Mr. Farrakhan oozes, with his hatefulness unrenounced but with his effectiveness unquestioned. (One measure of the vacuum is that even after the fact we don't know how to capture and build on the obvious power and goodwill generated by the march.) If you believe, as I do, that the leadership he perhaps brings is necessary and possibly lifesaving for a generation of our children, you have a hard time knowing how to respond to friends and allies who tell you that you have to renounce the only leadership that is out there.

You tell them of the good things

the Nation of Islam has been able to accomplish — of its peculiar facility for transforming criminals and thugs into bow tie-wearing gentlemen, of their success in instilling pride in young men who never had much of it, of their ability to clean up open-air drug markets by the sheer force of their unarmed presence — and they tell you that Mussolini made Italy's trains run on time.

In other words, you shouldn't separate the message of personal transformation from the messenger who, too often, spews hatred.

Aren't we being told, in fact, that we should wait for perfect leadership — and at a time when our children's need for leadership is desperate and when no paragon is on the horizon?

If the Urban League's Hugh Price had called a competing march last week, I would have supported it without a qualm. If Nelson Mandela had sounded the call to repentance and atonement, the Mall wouldn't have been big enough to hold the crowd.

But America's black men were not asked to choose between Mr. Farrakhan's march and Mr. Mandela's. The choice was Mr. Farrakhan's or nothing — and nothing just won't do.

We have thousands of young men, already in trouble or on the verge, who are starving for responsible leadership. Mr. Farrakhan offers a picnic table laden with a number of good dishes and a few foul — even poisonous — ones. Our friends tell us we must tip the table over, lest our children come down with ptomaine of the soul.

Cora Masters Barry, a professor of political science and wife of the Washington mayor, notes that Lyndon Johnson was just another Southern politician (with the views then associated with Southern politics) until he was thrust into national leadership. He grew into the job. She thinks the best way to make Mr. Farrakhan abandon the baggage of his anti-Semitism and racism is to test him with the leadership he craves.

Could acknowledged leadership really induce the chief to clean up his act? It's an interesting idea. Mine is simpler: Until somebody comes forth with a less-flawed banquet for a leadership-starved generation, we might want to put off upending the table and begin teaching our children what is good for them — and what they shouldn't swallow.

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Role of the State

In response to "In Poland, Changes Will Stick and Communism Is Pale Pink" (Opinion, Oct. 13), by Flora Lewis:

The writer has accurately assessed the mood in post-Communist Poland but overlooked the impact of the transformations on social policy. Poles have weathered the storm by successfully implementing the Western-prescribed, bittersweet medicine known as shock therapy. They have managed to bring back from the brink of collapse a planned economy drained by decades of Soviet-led exports. But the side effects of such a large dose of shock with little therapy are still unknown.

What is clear is that radical restructuring of the economy has taken its toll on social services, pensions, health care and education. The role of government is being

redefined. Doctors, teachers and other government employees are deeply dissatisfied with the present state of affairs. There is yet no social policy or safety net in place to protect the population from the nefarious effects of "wild West" capitalism.

The return of the former Communist apparatus to government in the present context is therefore not surprising. The average citizen perceives political leaders as too eager to please the marketplace at the expense of public welfare.

The fact that left-leaning politicians have gained power at a time of remarkable growth in Poland and elsewhere in central Europe is a clear warning to the West's wise men that a healthy and prosperous economy needs a generous social welfare system as well.

The challenge faced by central European politicians is to create effective

costly and debt-laden welfare states, not unbridled economies driven by profit margins alone. The role of the state in fostering both economic prosperity and social justice in the coming millennium may well be determined in the crucible of change that is Central Europe.

MICHAEL WERBOWSKI, Prague.

Fables Corrected

Maureen Dowd ("A Pretty Picture Rebutts a Sordid Life" Opinion, Oct. 3) misquotes Woody Allen's dictum on human foibles. What he said in the self-interview in "Husbands and Wives" was: "The heart does not know from logic." This does not dilute her thesis that Mr. Allen has lost his moral compass, but maybe it helps put it in perspective.

HARVEY A. LEVE, Jakarta.

In the No-Shame Contest,
Tobacco Execs Take First

By Richard Cohen

NEW YORK — A parochial high school here held a dance recently and I happened to have passed it twice — once on the way to a museum, the other on the way back. The first time, knots of kids were heading toward the dance. Many of them were smoking. The second time, the kids were milling around outside. Once again, many of them were smoking. In loco parentis, I nearly went just plain loco.

Those kids are a tragedy in the making. Sooner or later, their smoking will catch up with them and

MEANWHILE

some of them will die before their time. Most of them will become addicted, since the teenage years are when the habit seems to stick. Let a 13-year-old smoke and, in due course, you will get one of the 418,000 Americans who annually die of diseases caused by the weed. I worry about those kids.

Ah, but I am instructed to worry more about the government's efforts to do something about those kids. In full-page newspaper ads, R. J. Reynolds shows a man, balding and casually dressed, being handcuffed and placed in a "Federal Anti-Smoking Police" car.

The last thing our police forces want to worry about is America's 45 million smokers," says the ad. "HAS THE GOVERNMENT GOT ITS PRIORITIES RIGHT?"

The ad puts its finger on a vile evil — not cigarette smoking, as you might think, but "big government" solutions that have been proposed to curtail underage smoking. After all, the ad points out that the government has "not stopped crime, unemployment, the deficit or drugs."

I confess to grudging admiration of the tobacco industry's tenacity. Given that nothing good can be said about cigarettes, given that there is no question they are a health menace, I would have thought that shame alone would silence the industry and that, in repentance or atonement or some such thing, it would cooperate in its own dismantling. The least you can do, if you happen to be a tobacco industry executive, is turn over your fortune to charity and spend the rest of your life doing good works.

But the industry, instead, has turned on the government. It is fighting the Clinton administration's plans to prevent teenage

smoking. The White House wants to severely limit cigarette advertising, ban vending machine sales, prohibit the sponsorship of sporting or entertainment events by brand names of cigarettes (although not by the company itself) and declare cigarettes a drug-delivery device.

None of this is needed, the tobacco industry says. It has declared its advertising ineffective, although for some reason it will persist in spending massively on advertising campaigns. "We all agree we must do something to keep cigarettes out of the hands of children under the age of 18," the newspaper ad says. "But the answer isn't more bureaucracy." It's teaching "young people how to resist peer pressure."

Scoff not, you cynics out there. The industry has a point. Something akin to peer pressure must explain why few black kids smoke while many white ones do — only 5 percent of black high school seniors versus 23 percent of their white counterparts. Black role models — entertainment figures, sports stars — are rarely seen smoking. White movie stars, especially young ones, are often photographed with a cigarette. These folks are doing a lot of damage. Underage smoking is up — 30 percent since 1991 among eighth graders alone.

But the newspaper ads are doing some damage of their own. They are cynical attempts to exploit anti-government sentiment and they make no sense whatsoever. Would the tobacco lobby argue that the government shouldn't regulate the sale and advertising of liquor? A better question: If the government didn't regulate the industry, would it regulate itself?

Granted that advertising is not the sole reason kids take up smoking, but as a one-time smoker (ah, yes, a zealot like all converts), I can testify to the validating power of advertising. It is a form of peer pressure. At least that is the hope behind any advertising campaign.

The cigarette industry has suddenly become suspiciously ACLUish. But its reasons, I suspect, have more to do with making a buck than with civil liberties. It is attempting to make smoking the equivalent of a constitutional right — free speech, assembly and lighting up. As a quitter, I reject that argument. As a cause, it's not worth dying for.

Washington Post Writers Group.

BOOKS

THE VERY BEST MEN:
Four Who Dared — The
Early Years of the CIA

By Evan Thomas. 448 pages.
\$27.50. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by David Wise

THERE is one small but telling anecdote near the end of Evan Thomas's wonderful book that explains the Bay of Pigs and a lot of other CIA debacles. Tracy Barnes — tall, blond, and dashing, a character out of F. Scott Fitzgerald and one of the architects of the CIA's failed invasion of Cuba — had taken his grandchildren to an island in Narragansett Bay for a Fourth of July picnic. The fog rolled in and Barnes loaded everyone into the boat. He hit the throttle and gave his wife, Janet, who was sitting in the stern, a big A-O-K sign. She beamed. But at the wheel, a guest asked nervously, "Do you know where you're going?" Barnes shrugged. "No, keep a watch out," he replied. The boat "roared off in the wrong direction and almost ran into a warship at Quonset Point Naval Base."

Thomas has produced a jewel of a book. "The Very Best Men" is a road map to understanding what went on inside the CIA during the height of the Cold War. As a way in to the clandestine world, Thomas has chosen to detail the lives and fortunes of four men who ran the agency's covert operations during its most free-wheeling era in the 1950s and 1960s. The target was the Soviet Union; the CIA men sincerely, if grandiosely, felt that the survival of the Free World depended on them.

Better than most, Thomas has grasped the fact that the roots of power in Washington were to be found as much in the salons of Georgetown, where Richard Bissell and Frank Wisner mingled with the journalists Joe Alsop and Alfred Friendly, as behind the locked doors of the CIA. To know these men, one has to understand their social and educational roots; in many ways Scroll and Key, a Yale secret society, was as important as cloak and dagger.

Born to privilege, they all seemed to have gone to Groton and Yale or the equivalent, where they acquired social graces, arrogance and an enormous self-confidence which often greatly exceeded their competence. It was a mismatch between style and performance

that proved, in many cases, a sure recipe for disaster for themselves and the United States. Barnes and Bissell, under Wisner's supervision, overthrew the leftist government of Guatemala in 1954. Barnes got a medal for it. But the ironically named "Operation Success" paved the way for four decades of military dictatorship, brutal repression and torture in that country.

Bissell, a nerd at Yale, was universally regarded as brilliant. He conceived of the U-2 spy plane, an enormous success that ended in disaster when one was shot down in 1960. He also was the father of the Bay of Pigs, which never had a chance of toppling Fidel Castro, regardless of the subsequent debate over air cover and President Kennedy's role.

Frank Wisner's messianic goal was to "roll back" the Iron Curtain. His agents, parachuted into the Soviet Union, were all captured and executed. Wisner committed suicide in 1965. &

Evan Thomas, the Washington bureau chief for Newsweek and the co-author or author of two previous books, was given extraordinary access by the CIA to a number of the previously secret histories of its

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Michel Soyer, Paris social events organizer, is reading "Les Egéries Russes" by Gonzague Saint-Bris and Vladimir Fedorovski.

"In this beautiful book I find the romance and glamour of the Russian courts. Their role model was Louis XIV. French was spoken because it was the fashionable language and Veuve Clicquot the chic champagne." (Margaret Kemp, IHT)



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IT was a tense finish to qualifying play at the Marlboro World Championships in Beijing earlier this month. Only three of four American teams survived.

The diagramed deal from the 11th qualifying round caused considerable excitement. A few North-South pairs reached six spades, which was unbeatable, but six hearts by North was the most popular contract, sometimes doubled.

Three East players, Philip Gue of Australia, Marcelo Villegas of Argentina and Andrea Rauscheid of Germany, were inspired to lead the spade ace followed by another spade to give West a ruff.

The Dutch North blasted a six-heart bid at his first opportunity, and East for the Cayne team had no clue to the winning opening lead.

In the replay, as shown, the Dutch West opened two no-trump, showing moderate values with length in the minor suits.

Mike Passell as North then embarked on an orgy of minor-

suit cue-bids, hoping that his partner would realize that the spade ace was all he needed to make a grand slam.

He did not have that card, and the upshot was that South, rather than North, became the declarer in six hearts doubled.

It was now easy for West to lead the spade jack and for East to win and return the suit. West ruffed, and the Americans lost 17 imps.

NORTH
♠ KQ75
♥ A K Q J 10 9 2
♦ —
♣ A

WEST (D)
♠ J
♥ 7 8
♦ Q 10 8 6 3
♣ K Q 7 2

EAST
♠ A 2
♥ 5 4
♦ A 9 5 2
♣ 10 8 5 3 4

SOUTH
♠ 10 8 6 4 3
♥ 8 3
♦ K J 7 4
♣ J 3

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:
West N.T. 3-0 3-0
Pass 5-0 Dbl. Pass
Pass 6-6 Pass Dbl. Pass
Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade jack.

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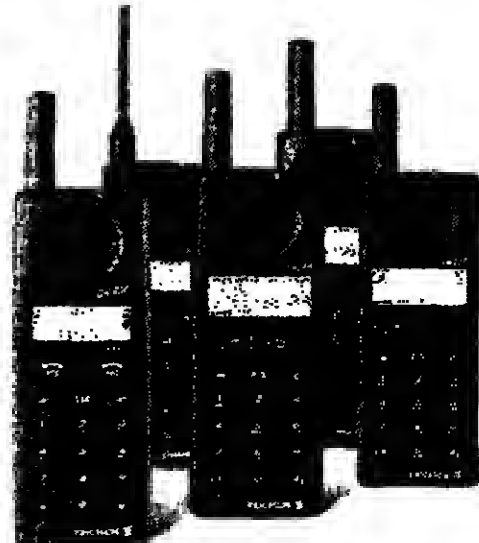
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Ericsson wishes to thank all the readers who participated in the competition.

The correct answers to the three competition questions are as follows:

1. Which Ericsson GSM mobile phone was awarded "Mobile phone of the year in 1995" by Cellnet? Answer: GH 337
2. Which is the Ericsson digital switching system that serves over 100 countries, over 100 million lines and 26 million users of mobile phones? Answer: AXE
3. Ericsson pioneered the world's first DECT-Based business cordless telephone system. What is it called? Answer: FREESAT

ERICSSON

It's Green, New and High-Tech Swiss Note Pays Homage to Artist

By Mavis Guinard

BERN—It can only buy 17 1/2 cups of coffee today but the new 50 Swiss franc banknote is rich, high-tech and fun. Rich in detail, fun in its design, it was issued on Oct. 3 and bears the first time on a Swiss note the portrait of a woman, Sophie Taeuber-Arp.

Pioneer of abstract art, ardent member of the Dada movement, professor of applied arts, Taeuber roamed creatively from puppets to painting, from beaded purses to murals, from dancing to avant-garde publications, never giving up a love for geometric figures, lines and pure color or losing her sense of humor. Functional, constructivist, minimalist are adjectives that sum up her work and her influence.

Taeuber is on the first of a new series of bills honoring six Swiss writers and artists. Next will come the architect Le Corbusier (10 francs), followed by the composer Arthur Honegger (20 francs), the sculptor Alberto Giacometti (100 francs), the writer Charles Ferdinand Ramuz (200 francs), a new denomination and the art historian Jakob Burckhardt (1,000 francs). From now until the fall of 1998, the bills will be issued every 6 months.

Significantly smaller than the previous one, the greenish bill would delight Taeuber's bent for mixing fun with function. And the bill has built-in gimmicks to thwart would-be counterfeiters.

Markus Lusser, chairman of the Swiss National Bank's board, explained: "The authorized issuers of banknotes are engaged in a constant race with counterfeiters. They are forced to provide banknotes with the latest security features at ever shorter intervals."

The Swiss National Bank announced it "is confident that with this new series it is able to offer the public an innovative, handy and secure medium for cash payments."

By law, Swiss currency is backed up to 40 percent by gold held in the Swiss National Bank, and 250 million Swiss banknotes worth 27 billion to 30 billion francs are in circulation. Every year the Swiss National Bank exchanges about a third—80 million fresh notes for old.

THE bank took eight years to study all aspects of the new series. It set up a competition with a jury appointed by the Federal Office of Cultural Affairs who invited submissions. Jörg Zintzmeyer, who specialized in corporate identity for BMW, was picked in 1991. The Zurich designer had to produce a fully printed mockup.

"Everything is a first in this banknote," says Zintzmeyer. "Before, bills were done from idea to engraving by a single artist. I did the new note with the help of two graphic designers and a six-man team at the printing company, Orell-Füssli Graphics. As design manager, I had to bring this all together, motivate people, push my aesthetic decisions within very tight guidelines. The hardest was to incorporate a maximum of security features."

Five Security Features of the New Swiss Banknote

1 The magic number. The number 50 is printed in a shimmering, transparent color. It appears and disappears depending on the angle light reflects off the surface.

2 The colored number. The number 50 is clearly visible and has a rough textured surface.

3 The moving number. In the middle of the note the number 50 is printed on a silver foil as a Kinegram. This process gives the impression of a moving number when the bill is tilted.

4 The chameleon number. The number changes color depending on how the light falls on the bill.

5 The glittering number. The number is metal-coated and partially covered in ink. When the bill is moved the number has a silvery glitter.



The result is the world's first computer-designed banknote. Zintzmeyer came up with more than 20 security features—the exact number is a Swiss National Bank secret—scattered among 2.5 billion image points. About five are easy to check, finding more is the Swiss game of the year.

You first notice a dark green colored number 50; it leaves marks when rubbed on paper. Around two portraits of Taeuber, there are more numbers. Zintzmeyer has marked the left side of the bill from A to H. At A, high on the bill, the note left to right, the magic number appears and disappears to reveal a smiling, young Sophie Taeuber in her workshop. They say there is a watermark under her collar, far too subtle for me.

Tilt some more and the number on the center fold shifts across two bars, silver like the Swiss crosses and the bank logo right below. To spot the faint white outlines of another 50 beside them, hunt up a magnifying lens. Or proceed to the chameleon number printed on Taeuber's hat with an optically variable ink that veers from forest green to violet. Under ultraviolet light you may detect the number 50 on the hat brim, dark on one side, fluorescent on the other. At G, a metal coated number partly covered with ink gives a silvery blush to Taeuber's cheek. To find the 50 at H, lift the bill to eye

level. Besides numbers, there are more tricks. Blind people can identify the denomination by feeling the embossed triangle under Taeuber's chin. But you'll need a powerful lens and an inkling of Romansh to decipher Sophie Taeuber's bio in the thumbnail orange square above her hat.

Born in Davos in 1889, she grew up in Appenzel, acquiring from childhood the skills of embroidery and weaving. After applied art studies in Munich, she returned to Zurich to teach in the School of Applied Arts and met other artists.

On the back of the banknote, Zintzmeyer has made a montage of Taeuber's art. Sophie Taeuber-Arp died at age 54 in 1943. This unexpectedly added to the cost of the new banknote. Since 1993, copyright in Switzerland lasts 70 years after the death of artist or author.

The Swiss rights collection agency Pro Litteris claimed 100,000 francs for the reproduction of Sophie Taeuber-Arp's works and obtained it after a year of negotiations with the Swiss National Bank. In their gazette Pro Litteris said: "This is the first time rights are paid for a banknote."

Mavis Guinard, a journalist based in Switzerland, specializes in cultural affairs.

Journey to Heart of Inca Country

By Florence Fabricant
New York Times Service

CUZCO, Peru—The flight from Lima, Peru's modern seaside capital, to Cuzco, the ancient Inca capital, takes 55 minutes. In less than an hour we arrived in the high Andes where we would tread on the vestiges of another civilization, trade with its descendants, hear its language and eat its food.

Our group of five landed around 11 A.M. in late March, on a day of crystalline clarity. Everything looked sparkling clean and in sharp focus. Was it the early morning rain shower or the ultra-thin air? Cuzco, now considered the Katmandu of the Western Hemisphere, is breathtaking.

"Have some maté de coca and go to bed for a few hours," commanded our guide, Adelque Castañeda, since adjusting to the altitude of nearly 12,000 feet (4,000 meters) can be exhausting or worse.

Maté de coca, the pleasant herbal tea brewed from the leaves of the coca plant and available free in many hotel lobbies, is the popular, nonaddictive energy booster for the rarefied atmosphere. The conventional wisdom is that no matter how sturdy a traveler you may be or how easily you handle jet lag, when you reach Cuzco it pays to rest and acclimate.

Cuzco lays claim to being the oldest continuously inhabited city in the Western Hemisphere. After a rest at our hotel, the comfortable, colonial-style Libertador, we set out to tour the city in midafternoon. Old Cuzco, the delightful center of a city that is rapidly expanding with low-rise sprawl to accommodate about 250,000 inhabitants, is roughly 10 blocks square. It's a vibrant city, the streets bustling with people, including many Indians from surrounding areas wearing their distinctive felt hats.

The outline of the old city, some say, was deliberately done in the shape of a puma when Pachacutec, the ninth Inca ruler, expanded the empire, or Tahuantinsuyo, in the mid-15th century and consolidated his power in Cuzco. Most of the streets are laid out on a grid that was established when the Incas began building the city at the beginning of the 13th century.

Like the Romans, the Incas were accomplished city planners and road builders. The network of Inca roads that radiate from Cuzco, which was the heart of the empire (Cuzco means "navel of the earth" in Quechua, the Inca language that is still spoken in the Andes), stretches for 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers) through the mountains from Chile to the border of Colombia. This Andean territory was conquered by Pachacutec's son, Tupac Inca, and his grandson, Huayna Capac, who reigned until 1525. One of Huayna Capac's sons, Atahualpa, was the Inca ruler commanding 40,000 warriors who was captured and killed by Pizarro in 1533.

Pizarro and the small band of Spanish adventurers who invaded and subdued the mighty empire in 1532 thanks to their horses and guns marched into the city on Nov. 8, 1533. They stripped the temples and palaces of their lavish gold ornamentation. But they did not completely destroy the amazing walls.

The massive Inca walls are one of Cuzco's most striking features. The old city is pleasant for strolling if for no other reason than to see the sloping, dark-gray stone walls that serve as foundations for Spanish colonial churches and palaces.

Habermus, a street reached by walking up Triunfo alongside the cathedral, is fitted with huge polygonal blocks. The walls that enclose Arequipa Street reach as high as two stories—long, perfectly regular courses of finely chiseled masonry.

Today there are even pizzerias in buildings with original Inca walls. And though earthquakes have sundered many colonial

and modern buildings, the Inca stone walls, impeccably fitted without mortar have withstood them undamaged.

The best preserved Inca structure in Cuzco is Koricancha, the Temple of the Sun, largely enclosed by the Church of Santo Domingo. A beautiful curved wall that rises for nearly 20 feet forms the base of the church. Within the cloister stand the tapered walls of the temple and side chambers that were dedicated to the moon, thunder and the rainbow, all with precisely centered trapezoidal windows and door openings.

About 700 gold panels, each said to weigh nearly five pounds (2.3 kilograms), are gone from what was once the empire's richest temple. Gone is the ornamental garden that surrounded the temple and was filled, say the chroniclers, with replicas of corn, potatoes and other plants in gold and jewels. The Spaniards picked it clean.

Some of this wealth of precious metal was turned into decoration for the altars of the city's many handsome colonial churches.

The cathedral, one of the largest Roman Catholic churches in the world, was started



in 1559 and took nearly 100 years to build. Today two adjacent churches, including El Triunfo built in 1539, have been absorbed into the vast, dim space. Paintings of the Cuzco School that combine European religious art and Indian influences, hang throughout.

The cathedral faces the pleasant, arched Plaza de Armas, the main square. "La Compañía," the Jesuit Collegial Church complex, closed now to repair damage caused by the 1986 earthquake, dominates another side of the plaza. Shops, restaurants and tour agencies are sheltered by the arcades. Just off the plaza, on Mantas Street, is the Church of La Merced with an elegant cloister.

The simple whitewashed Church of San Blas on the San Blas square about four blocks up a hilly street from the Plaza de Armas is worth visiting for its intricate carved wood pulpit. The church is in a district of whitewashed houses with bright blue doors that is known for its artisans.

Woodwork is one of the better souvenirs, as are the brightly colored candles decorated in gold with Inca motifs sold in some shops.

In the evening, the arcades around the Plaza de Armas and the adjacent Plaza Regocijo fill with Indian vendors selling souvenirs like Andean pipes, finely carved gourds, lightweight silver jewelry and alpaca goods (sweaters, gloves and hats) all

FEAR THIS
■ Notre Dame fan Dan O'Connor is suing the Tattoo Shoppe in Carlstadt, New Jersey, after discovering that for \$125 his arm refers to the "Fighting Irish." People have been making fun of him, so he not only wants the shop to pay for removal of the tattoo, but also for his pain and suffering.

of which are also for sale in shops. Many vendors also have stacks of weavings. Fine weaving is an ancient art in Peru and the archaeological museums are filled with exquisite examples. Cuzco's small Archaeological Museum is in a former palace of the colonial era. More weavings are found in the Museum of Popular Art.

The weavings for sale in Cuzco and other markets are both new and used, in alpaca or cotton, and range from rough and bold-colored to some of incredible fineness and near silkiness with finely finished borders. Most are \$20 to \$40, with little room for bargaining.

For dining we also stayed in the area around these busy plazas in the old city. Cuzco offers everything from pizza and Chinese food to fancy Peruvian-Continental fare with floor shows and folk dancing. The understated Café El Ayllu, on the Plaza de Armas next to the Cathedral, was our favorite mid-afternoon or after-dinner stop for coffee, herbal teas or tropical juices with rich pastries. It was also popular with the backpacking crowd. Coffee in Peru is a hot syrupy concentrate poured into a cup and diluted with either hot water or hot milk.

Our best dinners were in the modest, stylishly rustic Pucara, just off the square on Plateros Street. It offered home, well-seasoned traditional Peruvian dishes like a deliciously herbaceous *arroz con pollo*, meat-stuffed potatoes, a kind of beef and vegetable stir-fry called *lomo saltado*, skewers of grilled beef heart called *anticuchos* that come with an array of unusual potatoes, and grilled mountain trout. Beer and wine were available.

El Truco, one of the restaurants with Continental-Peruvian food and a floor show, also serves simpler fare—mostly seafood—in the bar. The Mesón de Espeadero on the second floor overlooking the square specializes in decent Argentine-style grilled meats and a list of South American wines. Like most of the pizzerias in town, the friendly Pizzeria Giorgio Gourmet, opposite Santa Catalina, uses a wood-burning oven and offers a variety of toppings.

Inti Raymi, the restaurant in the Hotel Libertador, had a few Peruvian dishes along with mostly Continental food.

BECAUSE of the altitude we skipped alcohol the first day. After that, the bar in the Libertador, with its ice made of purified water, was where we gathered in the evening before dinner for excellent pisco sours, the drink made from pisco, Peruvian white brandy, with sugar, lime juice, a froth of egg white and a dash of cinnamon.

But it is something more than drinks that has made this city the center of Andean tourism. It is easy to arrange day excursions to the region's Inca sites, including Machu Picchu, through many of the tour agencies in the city. Since we had planned to visit nearly a dozen sites between Cuzco and Machu Picchu, we reserved a guide when we booked our trip in California. Visitors can hire a taxi, take a bus or even walk to four sites close to Cuzco.

One site, Sacsayhuamán, is a fortress with zigzag walls of immense stone blocks on a plateau at the edge of the city. It forms the head of the puma outline. Just beyond is Qenko, a limestone rock covered with carvings and steps. Puka Pukara, about a mile farther on, is a fairly barren site commanding a beautiful view. Just past it on the other side of the road is Tambo Machay, with carved fountains and waterworks.

Chinchero, which has excellent Indian food and crafts markets on Sunday, is also worth visiting. It is on the road to the Sacred Valley of the Urubamba River, which leads to many other important Inca ruins, including Pisac, Pikillacta, Ollantaytambo and, eventually, at some three hours' distance, the splendor of Machu Picchu.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

A La Vie, A La Mort!

Directed by Robert Guédiguian. France.

The title evokes vows made by old soldiers, or kids—we'll stick together! The batch who hang out in Agassiz's beachfront are aggressive militants, out of joint with the times. José (Gérard Meylan), his sister Marie-Sol (Ariane Ascaride), and

Papa Carlosa (Jacques Bouder)

are Spanish refugees who have landed at L'Estaque, a port made famous by the Impressionists and Cubists. Their struggle to eke out a living in a jobless city has nothing picturesque; days of glory are behind them; they are hanging on by a thread. Time is up for Josepha (Pascale Roberts), an overripe strip teaser.

Marie-Sol and Patrick (Jacques Gamblin)

are evicted because the boss opts for putting a pool on the site of their caretaker cottage, and Jaco (Jean-Pierre Darroussin), ditched by his wife when he can't keep up payments on their house. The marvel about this black scenario is how these people do so: each other up and make each

other laugh, beautiful losers who plan surprise presents and abide by a private code of honor. Through family quarrels and feasts, like a movie by Renoir, this poor man's picnic rolls on—until final payments are made. The movie, made on next to nothing, has dialogue that rings true, and charm that is never contrived. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

The Scarlet Letter

Directed by Roland Joffe. U.S.

"God help me, Hester, I love thee!" declares the Reverend Arthur Dimmesdale, that passionate, skinny-dipping Puritan. "God help me, I love thee, too!" pants Hester Prynne, before melting into his arms, only to break away abruptly from their first kiss. "Ney! We could be banged for this," she realizes. Hanging, in this case, is no deterrent. Hester and Arthur, played by Demi Moore and Gary Oldman, are soon rolling around the barn on a pile of grain. The director, Roland Joffe, should have just called his new movie "Puritans in Lust," and labeled it a comedy. And gotten it over with. If you have heard anything about this film, you probably know the filmmakers have added a happy ending. They have also changed the beginning, the middle and the very essence of the book. That's O.K. The problem is not that the novel was changed, but that it was changed to something so trashy and nonsensical. (Caryn James, NYT)

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THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Kunsthistorisches, tel: (1) 52177-404, open daily. Continuing to Dec. 10: "Eurythmics After the Flood." The development of painting, sculpture, architecture, design and photography in Europe between 1945 and 1985.

BELGIUM

Antwerp

Hessenthuis, tel: (3) 232-8428, closed Mondays. To Jan. 28: "Dance of the Phoenix." Works by artists of the Fluxus movement, founded in 1962, to unite members of the extreme avant-garde in Europe and later in the U.S.A. Includes works by Breyer, Orlan, Nam June Paik and Spont.

BRITAIN

London

Hayward Gallery, tel: (171) 281-0127, open daily. To Jan. 21: "Art and Power: Europe under the Dictators, 1930-1945." The struggle for power between Communism and Fascism in the 1930s offered exceptional opportunities to some artists but meant silence and exile for others. The exhibition illustrates art, architecture, film and propaganda in an age of extremes.

CANADA

Montreal

Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: (514) 285-1600, closed Mondays. To Jan. 27: "The William S. Paley Collection." More than 70 works spanning the period from the second half of the 19th century to the 1970s. Features paintings by Picasso, Cézanne, Matisse, Gauguin, Rodin as well as contemporary artists from Europe and America.

FRANCE

Paris

Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: (1) 44-78-13-00, closed Tuesdays. To

Feb. 12: "Féminin - Masculin, le Sexe de l'Art." 500 paintings, sculptures and drawings by more than 100 international artists exploring art through the concept of sexual difference. Includes works by Duchamp, Klein, Messager, Bellmer, Saint-Paul, and Pollock.

Grand Palais, tel: (1) 44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. Continuing to Jan. 1: "Cézanne." About 200 paintings, watercolors and drawings by the Provencal painter. Musée des Arts Décoratifs, tel: 44-55-57-50, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To Feb. 22: "Un Diamant dans la Ville: Jean Schlumberger (1907-1987)." 3,000 drawings and 200 jewelry pieces created by the French jeweler, some of them commissioned by Tiffany after 1955.

GERMANY

Düsseldorf

Kunsthalle Düsseldorf, tel: (211) 365-2400, closed Mondays. To Dec. 3: "Siquerois/Pollock: Pollock/Siquerois." Documents the relationships and differences between Pollock, the rebellious outsider and protagonist of American Abstract Expressionism and Siquerois, the active revolutionary and important Mexican mural painter. While Siquerois' futuristic Realism earned him a reputation as a politically engaged Third World artist, the 1950s considered Pollock the incarnation of artistic freedom in the Western World.

ITALY

Florence

Istituto Universitario Oltense di Storia dell'Arte, tel: (55) 221-612, closed Mondays. To Dec. 17: "Maestri dell'Invenzione: Disegni italiani del Rinascimento." Drawings by Italian masters from the Renaissance to the 18th century. Includes works by Raphael, Michelangelo, Andrea del Sarto, the Carracci, Tiepolo and Canaletto.

LUXEMBOURG

Musée d'Histoire de la Ville de Luxembourg, tel: 47-96-2766, closed Mondays. To Dec. 10: "Bernard Molitor, 1755-1833." The life and work of the Parisian cabinet-maker whose workshop survived the

1789 Revolution. Includes 60 items of furniture, as well as engravings and drawings.

PORTUGAL

Lisbon

Centro de Exposições do Centro Cultural de Belém, tel: (1) 301-8605. From Oct. 27, a cycle of exhibitions on the various aspects of Mexican cultural life. Includes an exhibition on muralists Diego Rivera, José Orozco and David Siqueiros, as well as an exhibition of pre-Columbian objects.

RUSSIA

Moscow

Kremlin Palace Theater, tel: (095) 929-7727. Premiere of "Zeus," a ballet performed by the Kremlin and Bolshoi ballet companies to the music of Greek composer Dimitris Arapis. Oct. 31 and Nov. 5.

SPAIN

Valencia

IVAM Centre del Carme, tel: (6) 386-30-00, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "Siquerois/Pollock." Special focus on the German artist's experimentalism with color and their chemical reactions, shown in large-format, semi-abstract pictures and canvases.

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne

Fondation de l'Héritage, tel: (21) 312-5013, closed Mondays. To Jan. 7: "Jean-Louis Forain: Les Années Impressionnistes et Post-Impressionnistes." More than 120 paintings, pastels, watercolors and drawings by the 19th-century French painter, who chronicled the Belle Époque.

UNITED STATES

Baltimore

Baltimore Museum of Art, tel: (410) 396-6300, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To Jan. 21: "Anish Kapoor and the Genesis of Abstraction: Drawings From the Early 1930s." More than 40 drawings showing the originality of the Surrealist painter.

Houston

Museum of Fine Arts, tel: (713) 638-

7300, closed Mondays. To Nov. 12: "Cousins: Works on Paper." Drawings from the Collection of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. More than 60 drawings by the 17th-century painter created during his early years in Paris in his final years in Rome.

New York
City Opera, tel: (212) 307-4100. American premiere of "Kinkajou: The Temple of the Golden Pavilion," an opera based on a novel by Yukio Mishima, set to the music of Japanese composer Mayuzumi, Nov. 3 and 8.

Dalhousie Museum, tel: (212) 759-0606, closed Sundays and Mondays. To Jan. 27: "Picturing the Middle East: A Hundred Years of European Orientalism." Paintings, photographs, drawings and sculptures document how the Western World interpreted the cultures of the Near and Middle East in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The Paley Webber Art Gallery, tel: (212) 713-2885, closed Saturdays and Sundays. To Dec. 8: "Robert Mapplethorpe and the Shaping of New York." Artifacts, photographs and manuscript material documenting the content and impact of the city planner's projects on New York City and the metropolitan area. Whitney Museum of American Art, tel: (212) 570-3833, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To Dec. 10: "Collection in Context: Picasso." The exhibition examines three phases of Picasso's work that continue to inspire American artists: Cubism, Classicism and Surrealism.

CLOSING SOON

On Oct. 29: "Sam Francis: The Shadow of Colors." Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, Humlebeek, Denmark.

On Oct. 29: "The Portrait: Drawings, Prints and Photos." Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.

On Oct. 30: "Magnum Cinema: Photographs from 50 Years of Movie-making." Royal Festival Hall, London.

On Oct. 31: "Henri Cartier-Bresson." Yokohama Tower Gallery, Yokohama, Japan.

Oct. 31: "International Exhibition of Contemporary Sculpture." Utsunomiya Ga Hara Open Air Museum, Nagano, Japan.

Getting Most Out of Your Mileage

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

YOU'VE spent thousands of dollars and heaven knows how much management time piling up frequent-flyer miles. You thought you'd played your miles right by routing yourself from New York to London via Anchorage: charging everything to your credit card and staying in inconvenient hotels for the sake of triple points. And now that the time has come to redeem those hard-earned miles for a dream vacation with your family, the airline has the

The Frequent Traveler

chutzpah to inform you that that destination has been dropped from the program, there's a blackout for the dates you want to travel, or that while revenue seats are available, there are no seats left for frequent fliers.

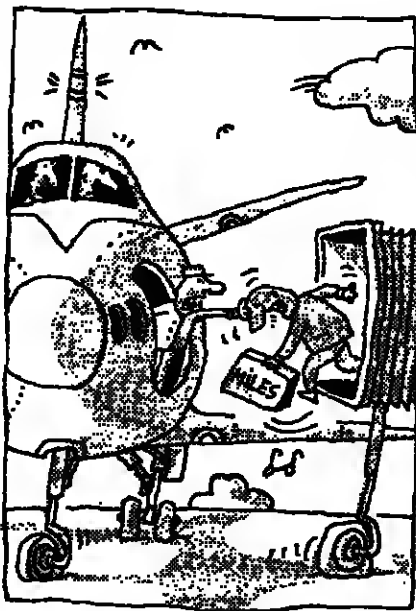
You might have known that there's no such thing as a free flight.

"Planning award travel is similar to planning ordinary paid travel," says FFP guru Randy Petersen. "But just different enough to make you crazy. This is because programs have different rules about redemption procedures, transferability, and blackout dates. On average, airlines set aside about 10 percent of their seats systemwide for frequent fliers. It varies by destination. Between Los Angeles and Honolulu the figure will be less than 10 percent; between Madison and Green Bay, Wisconsin, the figure might be nearly 100 percent."

Part of the problem is supply and demand. In the last two years, award redemption has grown by some 50 percent, but the number of seats has not grown accordingly. So supply and demand is a factor, and so is bad timing.

Most airlines impose blackout periods for frequent-flyer awards during major holidays. Some prohibit all award trips on some routes during peak travel seasons, such as flights between Europe and North America in summer. Since the beginning of this year, airlines have brought in stiff new rules that make it harder to earn miles by raising award levels, along with stricter time limits for redeeming them. Some airlines are putting the squeeze on infrequent fliers by closing the account—even with as much as 20,000 miles of credit—if you haven't flown within the last 18 months. It's almost as easy to lose miles as to earn them. Few frequent fliers these days cherish thoughts of retiring as peripatetic mileage millionaires.

Airlines are raising the hurdles because of the meteoric rise in FFP membership, with more than 150 million people signed up worldwide, and the contingent liability



Nicholas Aschaff

if everybody cashed in their miles at the same time. According to Petersen, there are about 1.3 trillion miles floating around the system.

Not that Armageddon is imminent. Pundits reckon that, out of 644 billion miles earned in 1994, only 278.6 billion were redeemed. According to the OAG Business Lifestyle Survey 1994 of European frequent travelers, although 97 percent of respondents say they intend to redeem their miles, only half of them have done so.

THE best guide to keeping track of FFP miles is Petersen's Official Flyer Guidebook, detailed information on more than 70 airline, hotel, car rental and card programs worldwide.

There is a chapter on redeeming miles and points along with pages of charts on redemption levels and blackout periods. The updated 1996 (fourth edition) is due out in January.

Here are some ways to avoid frustration when you come to redeem FFP miles:

- Plan your trip as far ahead as possible as award seats fill up quickly, especially in first and business class. Award seats on most airlines can be ticketed 320 days in advance. Have several dates and times in mind when you call to book your flight. You have the best chance of redeeming your award if you fly midweek (Tuesday or Wednesday are best) and avoid major holiday times.

- If seats are not available, ask to be put on the waiting list. Check often for cancellations by calling as early in the morning as possible, when newly available seats are posted to airline computers. Call the airline

once or twice a week, especially 60 days or closer to the time you want to fly.

- Try booking different routes, because nonstop flights tend to fill up faster; suggest departure from another city or consider flying into one city and back from another if you can get seats that way (an "open-jaws" ticket).

- Most airlines waive blackout dates if you redeem with double the miles required for a normal ticket. But it may be the only way to go.

- Consider buying a ticket and using your miles for an upgrade to a premium class ticket with a firm reservation. (Not all FFPs allow upgrades—especially from an excursion fare—a key factor when choosing a program.) Between North America and Europe, upgrades from economy excursion fares typically require 40,000 miles. Even though the value of mileage required for an upgrade can exceed the cost of an economy ticket, it may be the most practical way to trade mileage for comfort—indeed an assured seat. It may be worthwhile buying a more expensive ticket in order to use an upgrade.

- Flying long-haul, don't spend miles on an upgrade from economy to first—just upgrade to business class. Few airlines outside North America allow you to upgrade with FFP miles. And not all upgrades work the same way. What really counts in a program is the ability to upgrade from any published fare.

- Many airlines refuse to give mileage credit on consolidator tickets, or allow you to use them for upgrades. Given that such tickets can save you around 40 percent on published first or business class fares, this may be an acceptable trade-off. But it's worth asking your travel agent for a more expensive consolidator ticket that does allow you to earn and redeem mileage.

- A general rule: redeem FFP miles for expensive tickets, not cheap ones. If all strategies fail, you may be better off buying a cheap ticket for your vacation and saving your mileage for another trip. (Figure that each FFP mile is worth two cents.) Or use your miles to cover hotels, car rental, and other services. Staying free at a resort hotel could save you more than if you had redeemed those miles for an award flight. Or else trade miles for adventure trips on hot-air balloons or merchandise that you could pick up cheaper at a discount store. JAL, for example, offers a Royal Copenhagen porcelain coffee set, or a Nikon F-801 camera in exchange for 100,000 miles.)

The Official Flyer Guidebook, price \$17.95 (including p&p) from Inside Flyer, 4715-C Town Center Drive, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80916-4709, or Frequent Flyer Services, 24/28 The Code Centre, 189 Munster Road, London SW6 6AW. Tel: (171) 385-6412. Fax: (171) 386-9421.

AT A GLANCE: GOOD TRAVEL DEALS



Carrier/Hotel	Location	Deal
ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS	Worldwide	Program A frequent-flyer members can earn and redeem miles on British Airways, USAir, USAir Express and USAir Shuttle.
ALOHA AIRLINES	Hawaii	A seven-day air pass for \$199 allows unlimited travel on certain flights within Hawaii (except Dec. 16 to Jan. 5).
AMERICAN AIRLINES	London to United States	AAdvantage members earn 25,000 bonus miles on round-trip, full-fare first- or business-class tickets from London to New York (JFK), Chicago or Boston. Only one bonus per member. For travel by Dec. 31.
CATHAY PACIFIC	Worldwide	Passages members traveling first or business class on any three Cathay flights from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15 earn 40,000 bonus kilometers.
HILTON	Bangkok	Two-night package for \$236 includes city view room, American breakfast, welcome drink and fruit basket and use of fitness center. Until Dec. 31.
INTER-CONTINENTAL	Seoul	"Deluxe" junior double suite and breakfast for \$215. Until Dec. 31.
KLM/AIR UK	Hong Kong to Europe	Round-trip economy fare 9,999 Hong Kong dollars (\$1,300) allows up to six stopovers in Europe. Choice includes Amsterdam, London, Copenhagen, Edinburgh, Madrid, Frankfurt, Milan, Nica, Paris, Zurich. Until Dec. 15.
THE LODGE AT VAIL	Colorado	"Mini Escape" ski program for \$1,760-\$2,172 includes accommodation for four nights, breakfast, one dinner, ski tune-up, four-day lift pass, and service and taxes. From Jan. 2 to Feb. 17.
THE MANILA HOTEL	Manila	Suites at 50 percent off regular rates plus late check-out. Until Dec. 31.
OLD COURSE HOTEL	St. Andrews, Scotland	Golf breaks for £160 (\$250) per person per night (double occupancy) include breakfast, dinner, and one round of golf on the new 18-hole Duke's Course at Craigtoun Park. Until Oct. 31.
THE PIERRE	New York	Weekend rates (Friday and Saturday) of \$450 per room per night including continental breakfast. From Nov. 19-26 and Dec. 17-Jan. 7 (except Dec. 31).
SHERATON WALKER HILL	Seoul	"Deluxe" or "executive" rooms at \$150 a night. Until Dec. 31.
UNITED AIRLINES	London to New York	Special business-class fare of £888 one-way from Heathrow to JFK and Newark saves 20 percent on normal price. First and business passengers get free limos. Mileage Plus members earn 25,000 bonus miles on the round-trip. Until Dec. 31.
WALDORF-ASTORIA	New York	Weekend rate of \$229 per night for double room; suite is \$75 extra. Until Dec. 31.
WESTIN	Tokyo	"Superior" doubles from 22,000 yen (\$220) per night, including American breakfast, tax and service.

Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.

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Germany	0130-0010
Netherlands	06-622-9111
Poland (Warsaw)	155-5042
Switzerland	155-00-11
Italy	00-800-1227

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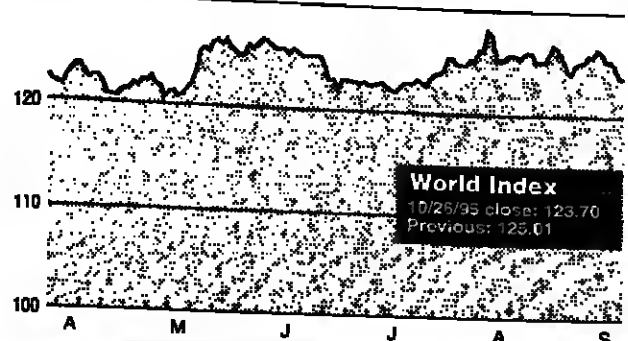
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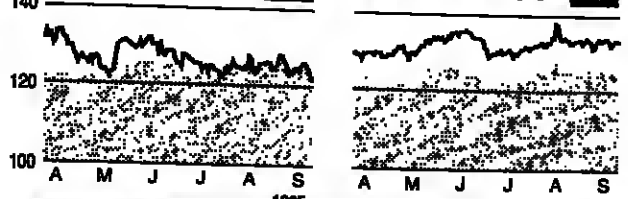


THE TRIB INDEX: 123.70

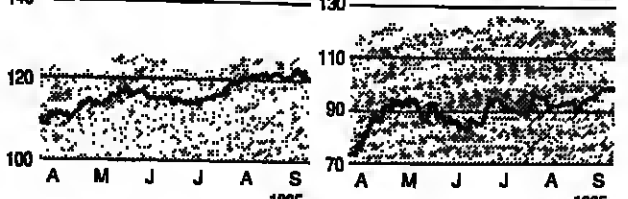
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



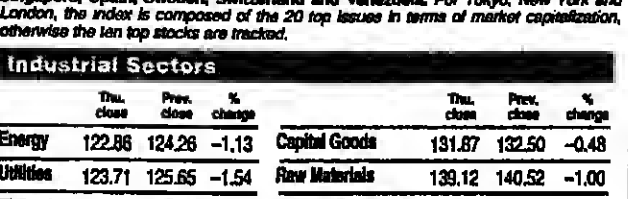
Asia/Pacific
Approx. weighting: 32%
Close: 122.05 Prev.: 123.93



Europe
Approx. weighting: 37%
Close: 133.23 Prev.: 133.70



North America
Approx. weighting: 28%
Close: 120.77 Prev.: 121.54



Latin America
Approx. weighting: 5%
Close: 82.88 Prev.: 88.04

The index tracks U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Singapore, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top issues are tracked.

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 161 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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America, the Beautiful Economy

Light State Spending Looks Good From Abroad

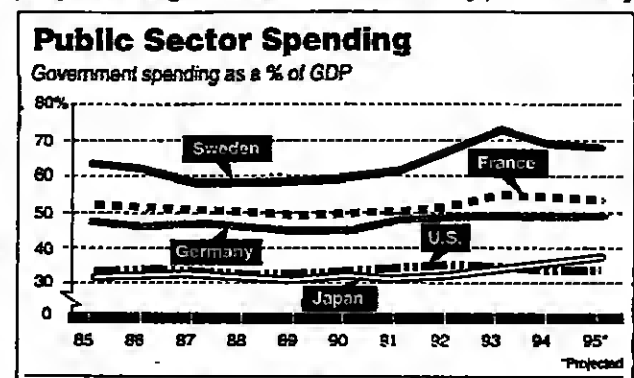
By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — From the perspective of other industrial nations, the current battle in the United States over how and when to balance the government's budget, cut taxes and reduce regulation of businesses has a certain otherworldly quality to it.

The argument that government spending and taxes must be cut to stimulate economic growth rings strangely to foreign ears, because the United States currently has the most balanced economy, the sec-

ond-lowest unemployment rate and the best growth prospects among the industrial nations, according to many international economists.

But the key point for many



Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The Washington Post.

foreign policymakers and analysts trying to follow the debate is that federal, state and local governments in the United States already spend a smaller share of national income than governments in any other industrial nation.

See BUD, Page 18

Thinking the Unthinkable: Will U.S. Default?

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By anybody's standards, Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin is plenty rich. But even his staff blanched a bit when one of Mr. Rubin's predecessors, James A. Baker 3d, suggested recently that a quirk in federal law would make Mr. Rubin personally liable for any fed-

eral debt incurred after the government hits a \$4.9 trillion ceiling on borrowing sometime in the next two weeks.

The good news for Mr. Rubin is that the Treasury Department's lawyers think Mr. Baker was probably wrong. The fortune that the Treasury secretary accumulated on Wall Street — roughly \$100 million, enough to keep the government running for about

33 minutes — is safe. The bad news for Mr. Rubin is that he is already caught, politically if not financially, at the center of what has become a giant game of chicken in which both the White House and the congressional leadership blame the other for pushing the country to the brink of default. He is playing with two equally unpredictable opponents: Congress and the mar-

kets. On Capitol Hill, the freshman Republicans have called the shots on this issue so far, using tactics that President Bill Clinton on Wednesday characterized as "economic blackmail, pure and simple." On Wall Street, wary traders are wondering whether the risk of lending money to the

See DEBT, Page 17

Philips Profit Below Expectations

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatcher

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips Electronics N.V. said Thursday its profit grew 2 percent in the third quarter on a 5 percent jump in sales led by computer chips, but the results were below market expectations.

Philips earned 539 million guilders (\$344.8 million), in the quarter that ended Sept. 30. That was up from 530 million guilders in the like quarter a year ago.

Sales were 15.32 billion guilders, up from 14.19 billion guilders.

The company's consumer-electronics division did not perform well, however, and profit there fell to 8 million guilders from 114 million a year ago. That spurred a sell-off in the company's shares, which tumbled 8.20 guilders, to 60.10 in Amsterdam.

In New York, the company's American depositary receipts, which are equal to one common

share, fell \$5.375, to \$36.50.

"What you see is one-way traffic from the U.S. to here," said Agathe van Hilst, an analyst with Dutch brokerage house Amstel, referring to the U.S. investors who sold their shares. "And it's happening with brute violence."

In the company's semiconductor and components division, revenue was up 29 percent. Lighting sales rose 9 percent.

Philips said it expected the

rate of sales growth and margins in the first nine months of 1995 to be maintained for the rest of the year.

For 1995's first three quarters, Philips' net profit reached 1.86 billion guilders, up from 1.19 billion guilders in the first nine months of 1994.

Year-to-date sales were 44.59 billion guilders, up 7 percent. The strong Dutch guild reduced sales by 700 million in the first nine months.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Boeing Lands Strong Profit And Saudi Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatcher

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. said Thursday that third-quarter earnings rose 22 percent, and it confirmed that Saudi Arabia had signed a contract awarding \$6 billion in orders to it and McDonnell Douglas Corp.

But the company warned that Thursday that a three-week-old strike by unionized machinists would delay aircraft deliveries and lead to lower earnings in the fourth quarter.

Net income in the third period rose to \$225 million, or 66 cents a share, from \$183 million, or 54 cents, a year earlier. Revenue rose 13 percent to \$4.38 billion.

Boeing attributed the stronger-than-expected earnings to reduced research-and-development spending and a reduced tax rate.

A strike by about 34,000 members of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers will lead to a "substantial number of delayed deliveries," hurting fourth-quarter results, said Frank Shrontz, Boeing's chairman.

The company is seeking to negotiate a settlement of the strike, which started Oct. 5, Mr. Shrontz said.

The strike's effects already are felt by Boeing and its customers. UAL Corp. said Wednesday that the strike would delay delivery of a 777 jetliner scheduled to arrive this month.

Meanwhile in Washington, Saudi Arabia signed a contract with Boeing and McDonnell Douglas to buy 61 passenger planes.

Boeing is expected to get about \$4 billion to produce 23 B-777s and five B-747s for Saudi Arabia. McDonnell Douglas is expected to receive about \$2 billion for 29 MD-90s and four MD-11s. The com-

panies are expected to begin delivery in 1997.

The chief executives of both companies and the Saudi officials met with President Bill Clinton on Thursday to discuss details of the transaction, which the government helped craft.

Boeing and McDonnell Douglas won the contract in February 1994 after an intense competition with Airbus Industrie, the European consortium.

(AP, Bloomberg, AFP)

Steady Outlook For Fed Policy Punishes Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatcher

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks and bonds plummeted on Thursday as concern grew that the Federal Reserve Board would not lower interest rates soon and corporate earnings growth might slow.

At one point, the Dow Jones industrial average lost 85.99 points, though it recovered part of that loss to close at 4,703.82, down 49.86 points, or 1 percent.

It was the market's fourth decline in five days, made worse by four rounds of computer-guided sell orders.

The catalyst for the slump was a Commerce Department report that orders for big-ticket goods surged 3 percent in September, a sign of fast economic growth that might dissuade the Fed from cutting rates.

"The durable-goods number led to a feeling we're not going to get an interest rate cut anytime soon," said Robert Freedman, investment officer at John

See MART, Page 16

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Japan's Chance to Be a Trade Leader

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Japan now has a unique chance to show that it is capable of the benign international economic leadership, which it has long aspired to and which its allies would welcome. Unfortunately, unless Tokyo radically changes its attitude in the next three weeks, it risks proving the opposite.

The imminent test of Japan's political maturity is posed by the annual summit meeting next week of the 18 members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Osaka, Japan. The meeting is intended to spur trade liberalization in an area that accounts for about half the world economy.

The meeting should provide an ideal stage for Japan to demonstrate that it is genuinely committed to open markets for trade and investment and that it is ready to lead others in that direction. Instead, Tokyo has tied itself in knots.

As the country to the chair, Japan does not want to be blamed if the talks fail. But Japan is also the country most likely to wreck the talks by insisting on continuing protection for its inefficient but politically powerful farmers.

"The Japanese would rather be anywhere but in the chair, and some of us would rather have them anywhere but in the chair," said William Bodde Jr., APEC's first executive director, now a private consultant, in Washington.

Japan is not alone. China, South Korea and Taiwan also want the right to exclude sensitive sectors from APEC's plans to move progressively to free trade over the next 25 years. But they would probably follow Japan if it found a graceful way of saving face.

Most other countries — including farm exporters such as the United States, Canada and Australia — insist that the

Tokyo should show it is genuinely committed to open markets.

commitment to free trade must be comprehensive, or the whole plan will unravel. Already Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia, who faces elections in the next few months, is describing the Osaka meeting as APEC's "high noon."

Such rhetoric, as so often in APEC, is overblown. It will be a setback, not the death knell, for APEC if the talks fail. It might even be a useful reality check.

APEC's grandiose plans, hype for political purposes by President Bill Clinton, among others, have tended to gloss over huge differences in wealth and in political and economic philosophies among the group's disparate members.

None of APEC's big three — the United States, China and Japan — is ready for a big new leap forward toward trade lib-

eralization. With the U.S. presidential elections approaching, Mr. Clinton is not prepared to do battle for free trade, and his position has been weakened by lack of Congressional negotiating authority.

With China's leadership in transition, nobody at the top of the Chinese government wants to seem soft on trade. Beijing is trying to avoid making trade concessions twice over — once in APEC and to join the World Trade Organization.

Meanwhile, Japan is crippled by weak leadership, bureaucratic infighting, an inability to stand up to its rice lobby and the continuing recession.

But Japan can rise to the occasion if it tries. Tokyo should set an example by making clear it is committed to liberalizing its own markets and economy, says Yoichi Funabashi, a Japanese journalist, in a book on Japan's role in APEC.

Many other countries, particularly in Asia, look to Japan as a model. The worst image Japan can present to the world in Osaka is one of a selfish, mercantilist outsider, prey to inefficient special interests.

Japan's markets are not as closed as commonly thought. But if Japan is to achieve its leadership ambitions, it must show that it understands the often justifiable complaints that others have against it.

Recently, to Washington's intense irritation, Japan has laid claim to the free trade banner in its fight against U.S. demands for managed trade. Now is the time for Tokyo to show it means what it says.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Oct. 26 Eurocurrency Deposits																Oct. 26			
Cross Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits						Oct. 26			
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	Dr.	S.P.	S.F.	Y.	Cs	Platz	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	
Amsterdam	1.57	2.43	1.705	1.917	0.92	1.485	1.37	1.501	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Brussels	1.6475	2.52	1.725	1.9475	0.92	1.485	1.37	1.501	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Frankfurt	1.6475	2.52	1.725	1.9475	0.92	1.485	1.37	1.501	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
London (a)	1.57	2.43	1.705	1.917	0.92	1.485	1.37	1.501	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Moscow	122.00	19.29	87.33	24.03	7.65	7.34	4.93	18.40	128.30	82.35									
Milan	1.5925	2.5775	1.7445	1.9645	0.92	1.485	1.37	1.501	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
New York (a)	1.57	2.43	1.705	1.917	0.92	1.485	1.37	1.501	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Paris	1.6475	2.52	1.725	1.9475	0.92	1.485	1.37	1.501	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Tokyo	1.6135	1.99	1.725	1.9475	0.92	1.485	1.37	1.501	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Zurich	1.6475	2.52	1.725	1.9475	0.92	1.485	1.37	1.501	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
1 ECU	1.19	1.72	0.8125	0.917	0.373	0.271	0.373	0.271	0.373	0.271	0.373								
1 SDR	1.209	1.844	1.023	1.164	0.322	0.434	0.322	0.434	0.322	0.434	0.322								
Sources: Reuters, London Bank, Bank of Tokyo, Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Montreal, Agence France-Press, Paris; Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto, Montreal); Agence France-Press (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto, Montreal); Agence France-Press (Paris).																			
Forward Rates																			
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Canada	1.3278	1.3278	1.3278	Japanese yen	189.01	189.01	189.01	Deutsch mark	1.1210	1.1210	1.1210	Swiss franc	1.00	1.00	1.00	French franc	1.00	1.00	1.00
United States	1.57	1.57	1.57	Italian lira	203.60	203.60	203.60	Spanish peseta	166.67	166.67	166.67	Belgian franc	1.00	1.00	1.00	Dutch guilder	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	200.48	Greek drachma	340.75	340.75	340.75	Austrian schilling	1.00	1.00	1.00	Irish pound	1.00	1.00	1.00
Germany	1.9363	1.9363	1.9363	Indonesian rupiah	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	1.00	1.00	Thai baht	1.00	1.00	1.00	South African rand	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.3667	1.3667	1.3667	Malaysian ringgit	1.00	1.00	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	1.00	1.00	Thai baht	1.00	1.00	1.00	South African rand	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japan	1.00	1.00	1.00	Malaysian ringgit	1.00	1.00	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	1.00	1.00	Thai baht	1.00	1.00	1.00	South African rand	1.00	1.00	1.00
Netherlands	1.00	1.00	1.00	Malaysian ringgit	1.00	1.00	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	1.00	1.00	Thai baht	1.00	1.00	1.00	South African rand	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.6667	1.6667	1.6667	Malaysian ringgit	1.00	1.00	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	1.00	1.00	Thai baht	1.00	1.00	1.00	South African rand	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	Malaysian ringgit	1.00	1.00	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	1.00	1.00	Thai baht	1.00	1.00	1.00	South African rand	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	1.00	1.00	Malaysian ringgit	1.00	1.00	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	1.00	1.00	Thai baht	1.00	1.00	1.00	South African rand	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.K.	1.00	1.00	1.00	Malaysian ringgit	1.00	1.00	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	1.00	1.00	Thai baht	1.00	1.00	1.00	South African rand	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.S.	1.00	1.00	1.00	Malaysian ringgit	1.00	1.00	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	1.00	1.00	Thai baht	1.00	1.00	1.00	South African rand	1.00	1.00	1.00
West Germany	1.00	1.00	1.00	Malaysian ringgit	1.00	1.00	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	1.00	1.00	Thai baht	1.00	1.00	1.00	South African rand	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yen	1.00	1.00	1.00	Malaysian ringgit	1.00	1.00	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	1.00	1.00	Thai baht	1.00	1.00	1.00	South African rand	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sources: Reuters, London Bank, Bank of Tokyo, Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Montreal, Agence France-Press, Paris; Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto, Montreal); Agence France-Press (Paris).																			

Interest in
modern (C)

Interest Income Erodes German Bank Results

L'Oréal Says Currency Shifts Smudge Profit

Improved markets helped both banks, Deutsche said trading income rose 293 million DM, or 69 percent, to 722 million DM. Commerzbank trading income almost quintupled, rising 285 million DM, to 361 million DM.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

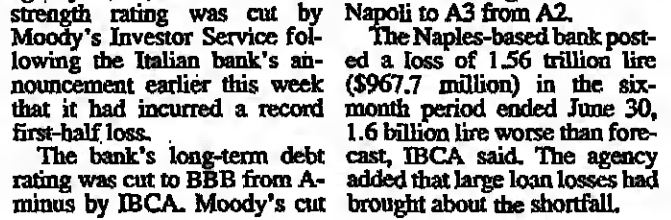
Adidas said net income for the first nine months of 1995 rose 78 percent, to 251 million DM, up from 141 million DM in the corresponding period last year. Net sales rose 12 percent, to 2.84 billion DM.

Adidas said the weak dollar did not hurt sales, adding that it actually profited from its currency-

in its workforce since 1986, as production has been moved outside Germany to countries with lower costs.

At the same time Adidas has nearly doubled advertising spending since 1986 to attract what Mr. Louis-Dreyfus described as the "global teenager."

The company, which is jointly owned by Asea AB of Sweden and Brown Boveri Corp. of Switzerland, said it expected net profit for the full year to be higher than the \$1.13 billion it earned in 1994.



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strength rating was cut by Moody's Investor Service following the Italian bank's announcement earlier this week that it had incurred a record first-half loss.

The bank's long-term debt rating was cut to BBB from A-minus by IBCA. Moody's cut

Napoli's A3 to A2.

The Naples-based bank posted a loss of 1.56 trillion lire (\$967.7 million) in the six-month period ended June 30, 1.6 billion lire worse than forecast, IBCA said. The agency added that large loan losses had brought about the shortfall.

krupcty or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or
urilies assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued.
— with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw —

78	10.77	10.40	10.53	-0.17	20,992
96	10.56	10.30	10.36	-0.16	13,607
96	10.48	10.29	10.30	-0.15	14,449
sales	28,544	Walt's sales	0.608		

1993	84.93	83.80	83.88	+0.01	24.713	Moody's	Close	Previous
1992	84.10	82.70	83.10	-0.10	17.025	Reuters	1,442.50	1,445.10
1991	84.40	83.50	83.80	+0.10	7.580	D.J. Futures	2,108.70	2,131.40
1990	84.30	83.50	83.60	-0.05	5.692			

October 26, 1995

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SPORTS

How Far Between Amateur and Pro?

A Hong Kong Rider Seeks Answer in China Tour

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Man Wai-chung, the 19-year-old junior bicycling champion of Hong Kong, shook his head slowly sideways in the universal word for no when he was asked if he ever hoped to become a professional. Asked why not, he spread his hands far apart.

"Too great a distance between him and the professionals," explained Charles Chow, the technical adviser to the seven-man amateur Hong Kong team in the first Tour of China.

Man, who insisted that he spoke little English, nodded in agreement, saying something softly to Chow. "He just hopes to become one of the best amateurs," Chow translated. "He already is in Hong Kong," he added.

Bicycle racing is a popular sport in the crown colony, Chow said, with about a dozen amateur clubs competing. The Hong Kong Cycling Association reports it has 200 riders and 30 to 35 officials.

The season lasts from October to May, avoiding the summer heat and typhoons. Because the roads are so jammed with cars, races usually start at 6:30 A.M. on Sundays and end four hours later. Man has won more than his fair share of those races, Chow said.

Then, riding in the short prologue of the race Thursday, Man showed that for this day at least the distance between him and the professionals was not that great at all. While he placed 96th in the 110-mile field, he was the second fastest on the Hong Kong team and finished a creditable 47 seconds behind the winner.

He was Steve Hegg, an American with the USPro team, who was clocked in 5 minutes, 2 seconds over the 4.1-kilometer (2.5-mile) course in the Shatin district of Hong Kong. Second, in 5:09, was Daniele Nardello, an Italian with Mapei, and third, in 5:09, was Norm Alvis, an American with Saturn.

Hegg described the course as "ideal, rider friendly" because "it wasn't technical, it was easy to learn, you didn't have to remember where that pothole was." The weather was hazy under an overcast sky that began to sprinkle toward the end.

A small but lively bunch of spectators, many of them in the jerseys of European professional racing teams, turned out for the start of the race, which is being sponsored by Kent cigarettes. Decorum was perfect except when a middle-aged man on a

clunker of a bicycle gaily rode up the road, waving to one and all, as the last entrants were bearing down on him from the other direction. When there was no crash, the incident passed as just one of those things.

Man was a popular figure, signing autographs and answering fans' questions, as he waited for his turn to start.

"A nice boy and a good rider, maybe second or third best in Hong Kong," said Ernest Law, the head of the medical control, or doping test, for the International Cycling Union at this race. Law, also an official of the Hong Kong Cycling Association, patted Man on the back as he moved to the starting ramp.

His day will come, Chow said earlier as Man ducked his boyish face in embarrassment at the prediction. "He's a long-distance rider and a good climber," Chow continued, "and if he makes it to the fifth stage, the one to the Great Wall and the climbs before, he should do well."

The "if" both of them agreed, was the point. "He's afraid of the speed the race may reach," Chow explained. "He's afraid it may go too fast."

His best, Man said, was 50 to 55 kph for a few minutes, a good pace for somebody his age. "I can't stay there long," he said. "He's a long-duration rider but he's too young to stay fast for the long duration," Chow added.

Man said that his main goal in the Tour of China was to make it to the finish in Beijing, a time trial Nov. 5, the day after the stage to the Great Wall.

But if Man does not make it that far in the 500-kilometer (310-mile), six-stage race, he said he still expected many benefits.

"I want to learn how professionals ride, when to attack, how to chase, when to change gears." So much to learn in the next 10 days, he agreed. "He's very willing," Chow said, "and he's been in big races before."

In fact, he returned a few weeks ago from the world championships in Colombia, where he lasted about halfway through the amateur road race. Not many riders got that distance in the thin air and testing conditions in Colombia and even fewer were just 19 years old.

He has also raced in the United States and expects to make a European tour, four to six weeks long, next spring with his Ngan Hin club team.

For training, Man goes out daily in the New Territories, where the prologue was staged, and rides about 100 kilometers. The



Man Wai-chung at the prologue to the Tour of China.

rest of his time is spent on a motorcycle, delivering express mail for a local company.

He has been racing since he was 13 or 14 years old, he said. What drew him to the sport, he continued, was noticing a bicycle race go by and seeing how glorious the riders looked in their multicolored jerseys and how strong they all seemed.

That was exactly what attracted Greg LeMond to the sport when he watched his first bicycle race go by at about the same age, Man was told. He knew who LeMond was and he knew that he won the Tour of France three times.

His boyish face broke into a big smile and this time Man shook his head slowly up and down in the universal word for yes.

A Tennis Legend, Bobby Riggs, Dies

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The irrepressible champion Bobby Riggs, 77, a former Wimbledon champion who in 1973 reached a dual zenith of tennis fame and infamy as the 55-year-old braggart who was thrashed by Billie Jean King in their landmark Battle of the Sexes bout, died Wednesday night in Leucadia, California, a suburb of San Diego.

Riggs had battled prostate cancer for the past decade and rallied after a 1989 operation, but he had been in failing health for several months.

For half a century, Riggs made, and routinely manipulated, tennis into a unique career that never kept him far from the spotlight.

According to King, who became a good friend of the brash impresario who loved to typecast himself as the world's greatest charlatan, their ballyhooed 1973 battle "helped put women's tennis on the map and lifted all of tennis to a whole new level of acceptance."

Riggs first put himself on the tennis map in 1939 as a 21-year-old American upstart making his Wimbledon debut. Unsung despite being a French Open finalist the month before, he nearly caused a scandal among the London bookmakers when he hit a trifecta of sorts on the lawn of the staid All Eng-

land Club: He defeated Elwood Cooke in a five-set all-American singles final, teamed with Cooke to win the men's doubles and partnered the celebrated Alice Marble to capture the mixed doubles crown in the last Wimbledon played before the event was interrupted by World War II from 1940-45.

After his Wimbledon sweep, he went home and conquered 19-year-old Wilby Van Horn in straight sets to win the U.S. National Championships at Forest Hills.

Riggs earned his date with King by defeating another women's champion, Margaret Court, in a 1973 exhibition that turned out to be the harbinger of several decades' worth of gender-driven contests. He felt King was forced into competing against him at the Astrodon because his victory over Court created a feminist furor.

"The women's liberation movement was growing and it was embarrassing, a 55-year-old man beating one of their star players," Riggs said.

King said: "People need to understand that he was the No. 1 player in the world at one time, and not just a great hustler."

Riggs was sincerely stunned when King beat him, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

"I underestimated Billie Jean and overestimated myself," he said. "But I think it helped give women's tennis credibility."

At King Trial, Passion Awakes Snoozing Jury

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Acrimony is a lot more interesting than incoherence and voucher numbers, at least for the jurors in Don King's insurance fraud trial.

Jurors who have yawned and hung their heads during lengthy testimony about the intricacies of the insurance business sprang to attention Wednesday when a tape was played of an accountant cursing King.

The testimony of Joseph Mafia, King's accountant from 1986 to 1991, is a key to the government's case against the boxing promoter.

King, 64, is charged with nine counts of mail fraud, each punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. Mafia has supported the government's claim that King tried to create \$350,000 in training expenses to earn a payout on a Lloyd's of London policy after a 1991 fight between Julio Cesar Chavez and Harold Brazier was canceled. The bout was called off after Chavez, the WBC super lightweight champion, cut himself while training.

Mafia testified Tuesday that he was forced to leave Don King Productions in September 1991, several months after

King suspected he had stolen money from the company.

In a taped conversation nine months later, in May 1992, Mafia told King: "I'm going to kick your (expletive) ass. You understand this?"

The tape was played Wednesday by King's lawyer, Peter Fleming Jr., in an effort to discredit Mafia. One juror chuckled.

King responded sarcastically: "Is this my dear friend?" An angry Mafia slowly repeated his curse and said in a low voice: "Who do you think this is?"

Trying to soften the effect of the taped conversation, Assistant U.S. Attorney Paul G. Gadepe questioned Mafia about why he was so upset at King that he made the telephone call. Mafia told Gadepe it was not because King had made him resign.

"Is it accurate to say you were upset with Mr. King because of a highly personal matter between the two of you?" Gadepe asked under the terms of an agreement between lawyers and the judge that restricted what could be said on the subject.

"I was very angry," Mafia responded, leaving it to the jury to guess why.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	6	3	0	12	21	15
Florida	6	3	0	12	25	27
New Jersey	6	2	0	12	27	15
N.Y. Rangers	5	3	0	10	28	21
Washington	4	5	0	8	20	19
Tampa Bay	2	3	2	6	19	22
N.Y. Islanders	1	5	3	3	14	27

Northwest Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Hartford	4	2	1	9	19	18
Ottawa	4	2	0	8	21	22
Boston	3	3	0	6	20	20
Buffalo	3	5	0	6	20	23
Montreal	3	5	0	6	21	30
Pittsburgh	2	2	6	6	24	21

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Central Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	5	3	1	11	20	22
Detroit	4	3	1	9	24	23
Winnipeg	4	3	1	9	27	35
St. Louis	3	3	2	8	25	28
Dallas	3	2	2	8	29	26
Toronto	3	4	0	6	25	28

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Colorado	4	1	1	9	24	25
Los Angeles	4	1	1	9	34	30
Vancouver	3	3	2	8	25	34
Edmonton	3	3	2	8	26	27
Anaheim	2	4	0	4	23	27
San Jose	0	4	3	3	22	34
Calgary	0	5	3	3	28	29

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Atlantic Division

First Period: V-Linder
(pp). N.J.-MacLean 5 G
Second Period: N.J.-Guer
Ridley 2 (Rohlin, Lind

What's Left to Say? Aim of the Game Is Beating Maddux

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — The Indians are back where they were. Another team meeting by Ken Griffey Jr. may be premature. What is there to say about Greg Maddux that they haven't already said?

"I think we'll be better prepared the second time around than we were the first time around," said Cleveland's manager, Mike Hargrove, before the Braves whacked the Indians, 5-2, on Wednesday night to win the third of four games in this World Series.

"Whether that translates into better production or not, I don't know," Hargrove added.

Those are not very promising words for a team that rolled into the World Series and then lost two straight in Atlanta. They chalked that up to not enough noise in surprisingly base Atlanta. Then the Indians held off the Braves Tuesday night, satisfying all the locals with tickets for Wednesday night's fourth game.

But what other hope is there against Maddux, with the series on the line? Familiarity after one game that yielded exactly two opposite-field singles?

"I don't know that National League hitters have figured him

out the whole time he's been over there, so that's a very difficult question to answer," Hargrove said.

It's all pretty gloomy. Albert Belle did slug a homer on Wednesday night, but he looked relatively tranquilized in other at-bats, and the rest of the Indians didn't do much, either.

Lofton, who called the meeting and urged his teammates to "swing at good pitches, be patient" on the field, was not a factor on Wednesday night, going 0 for 4, after reaching base six straight times in the 7-6 victory in 11 innings Tuesday.

Lofton is a shy man, sometimes even touchy, but he has managed to have a positive impact on the Indians in this Series. The Indians have a lot of positive personalities — Dennis Martinez, Omar Vizquel, Orel Hershiser, Sandy Alomar Jr. — who seem to be enjoying this Series. Vizquel showed up at the party at the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame on Monday night wearing a canary yellow sport coat and his usual alert smile.

But around the ball park, the mood is often affected by the sour behavior of Eddie Murray and Belle. By all accounts, Murray is a delightful teammate, a bright man, who chooses to shut out the media. Fair enough. He also did not let a slump stop him from driving in the winning run Tuesday night.

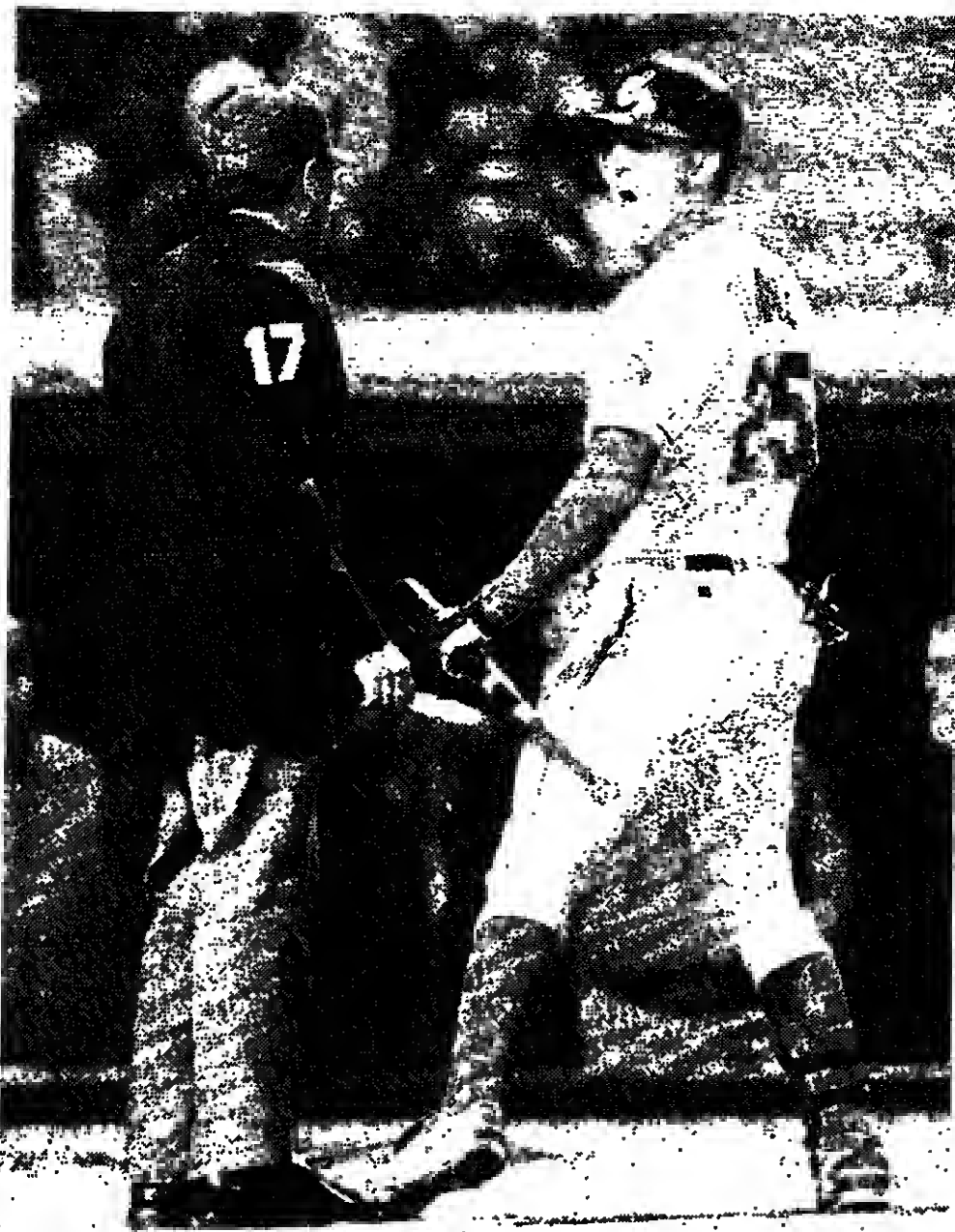
Belle is normally hostile, but in the pressure of the World Series, he has been snarling at the normal media crush on the field and in the clubhouse. The Indians have posted a press officer near Belle's locker just to avoid an incident.

For a talented team, the Indians have shown signs of vapor lock during this long march. In the first game of the Seattle series, they loaded the bases with nobody out but Belle and Murray lunged at bad pitches and let the Mariners off the hook.

Talent and professionalism eventually won that series, with Lofton scoring from second base on a passed ball when he noticed Dave Wilson, the catcher, was proceeding "gingerly," as Lofton put it. I'd never heard a baseball player use the word "gingerly."

But then again, Lofton has a college degree. His perseverance is part of his proud story. Lofton was raised by his grandmother, Rosie Person, who is nearly blind, in a poor neighborhood in East Chicago, Indiana. He was recruited to the University of Arizona, where he was a sixth man on the Final Four team of 1988, and the point guard the next year. He played only five games of varsity baseball at Arizona and stayed to get his degree in four years.

To keep their season going, the Indians merely have to beat the best pitcher in baseball. They need some runs from Lofton and his teammates. It may be too soon for another closed-door meeting.



The Indians' Jim Thome had words for umpire John Hirschbeck after he struck out.

A New Team for Washington?

By Mark Maske
and Eric Lipton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A group of Washington-area investors led by telecommunications executive William Collins 3d is close to completing a deal to purchase the Houston Astros and move them to Washington, local officials familiar with Collins' negotiations said.

Drayton McLane, chairman of the Astros, has agreed to sell the club to Collins' group, but the two sides continue to negotiate over the price after a recent tentative agreement at one price fell through, according to sources close to the situation. The sale price will probably be \$150 million to \$160 million for a team that has lost \$65 million over the last three years.

George L. Barton 4th, the chairman of the Virginia Baseball Stadium Authority, said Wednesday: "An agreement in principle has been made. There has been a handshake."

Collins' Virginia Baseball Club, which plans to leave RFK when a new stadium is built in northern Virginia, had hoped to complete the deal and make an announcement next week, but the time frame remains uncertain, sources said.

Collins said Wednesday that

no agreement had been reached.

The last major league baseball team to move was the Washington Senators, in 1971, when that franchise became the Texas Rangers. On Sunday, acting commissioner Bud Selig and National League president Leonard Coleman said McLane would be asked to try to sell the team to buyers who would keep it in Houston. They said McLane had made no request for relocation of the Astros, as baseball rules require. They also hinted that there's not enough time for a club to move and be ready to play in a new city by next season.

Privately, other baseball officials have been even more adamant than any proposed move by the Astros out of Houston, the nation's fourth-largest city, would not be approved.

For the Astros to move to Washington, eight of the 14 American League teams and 11 of the 14 NL clubs would have to vote approval.

Selig and Coleman agreed the Astros were in poor financial health, as were at least a dozen other teams. But they said moving franchises was not an answer to baseball's problems.

Meanwhile, in Houston, Page Cullison, a spokeswoman for Houston's mayor, Bob

Lanier, said Wednesday that the city was far from ready to concede the team.

"The mayor, county judge and business leaders are going to do everything in their power to keep them here," she said.

While some Houston city officials believe the McLane-Collins negotiations are too far along to stop the sale, the mayor and McLane were together at a press conference Wednesday hoping to generate the sale of 12,000 additional season tickets for the 1996 season.

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The Pressure's On Indians As Braves Take 3-1 Lead

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — Cleveland's Mike Hargrove has been the most scrutinized manager in the World Series because of decisions involving the removal, or failure to remove, starting pitchers.

But no decision Hargrove has made will likely match the impact of one made by his counterpart on Wednesday night. Manager Bobby Cox of Atlanta, in possession of a two-game lead in the Series and also the toughest pitcher in baseball in Greg Maddux, chose to keep his ace on the shelf for Game 4.

Maddux showed the world why he has won three straight Cy Young Awards by stopping Cleveland on two hits in Game 1. But to make sure he would have four days' rest between starts, Cox held him out on Wednesday night, opting to start the left-hander Steve Avery.

Cox not only came up golden, but his team came within one victory of the first championship won by a professional franchise in Atlanta history as Avery provided the pitching and hitters as disparate as power-hitting Ryan Klesko and David Justice and Luis Polonia provided the offense in a 5-2 Braves victory, giving Atlanta a 3-1 lead in the Series.

The Braves started the night knowing that a victory would put them in an enviable position. Of the 35 teams that have built 3-1 Series leads, 29 won the title. The Indians had to buck those odds Thursday not only against a determined team, but against Maddux, winner of 22 games this year. He has lost just twice, only once since May 17. The last defeat came on Sept. 9, at Cincinnati.

Avery, repeating an ability to produce that he showed in the pennant clincher for Atlanta, limited the Indians to one run and three hits in six innings. He exited in favor of Greg Maddux after watching his teammates secure the victory with a three-run seventh.

The Indian starter, Ken Hill, wriggled into trouble in a 1-1 game by walking Marquis Grissom with one out. Polonia, the player traded by the Yankees so that Darryl Strawberry could

move into the Bronx, continued his pesky hitting by delivering a run-scoring double.

Paul Assemmacher, another former Yankee, came on to pitch. After walking Chipper Jones intentionally and striking out Fred McGriff, Assemmacher watched both runners advance on a passed ball. Then Justice — a batter who hits Assemmacher at a 360 clip — drove in both runners with his first hit of the night, a single that silenced a crowd of 43,578 that had filled Jacobs Field, a place where the Indians had lost only 19 other times this season.

Each team scored once in the ninth, the Indians getting their run on Manny Ramirez's first

homer of the Series, which came off Mark Wohlers, who entered at the start of the ninth inning.

After pinch-hitter Paul Sorrento doubled, Pedro Borbon Jr. replaced Wohlers. A pitcher who had not appeared in a game since Oct. 6, when the Braves faced the Rockies in a division playoff, Borbon struck out Jim Thome and Sandy Alomar Jr. The game ended when Justice speared a line drive off the bat of Kenny Lofton.

In his two post-season appearances, Borbon has now faced seven batters and struck out five.

Avery, the Braves' No. 4 starter, was 7-13 during the regular season, but got the nod, in part, because he has been sizzling. He had allowed only three earned runs in his previous three starts and had pitched six scoreless innings in Game 4 of the National League Championship Series against Cincinnati.

"Everybody liked Avery going out to the mound tonight," Atlanta's pitching coach, Leo Mazzone, said. "You have to remember, we have an extra tier of playoffs this year. Our staff has already thrown 104 innings. Why not throw them in their scheduled days with the proper rest?"

Such luxury. Such decisions.

"I guess if things don't work out, Bobby will have to answer some questions," Avery said of Manager Bobby Cox on the eve of his Series debut. "I don't feel any pressure."

Cleveland also had a hot pitcher in Hill, a refugee from the National League, who went 4-1 in 11 regular-season starts after being acquired from St. Louis on July 27. He entered the game 2-0 with no runs allowed in the post-season.

Hill's second victory came when he shut out the Seattle Mariners for seven innings to help Cleveland tie that American League Championship Series at two victories apiece. "Kenny Hill gained more confidence every time he went out," his catcher, Alomar, said. "In the post-season, he's been outstanding."

Like Avery, he was just that through the first half of the game. Hill allowed only four hits in the first five innings.

Faldo's Wife Denies Report Of Settlement

The Associated Press

TULSA, Oklahoma

While his wife was in London denying reports of a divorce settlement, Nick Faldo was preparing Wednesday for the Tour Championship and asking for a bodyguard.

Faldo announced Monday that he was separating from his wife, Gill, after 10 years. There were published reports that Faldo offered her a settlement, which she vehemently denied.

In a statement issued Wednesday through her lawyers, Gill Faldo said she was "very concerned by inaccurate reports carried in the media over the last few days which suggest that she has been offered a divorce settlement by her husband, Nick Faldo."

Faldo, 38, has been linked with a 20-year-old Breanna Cepelak, who is on a golf scholarship at the University of Arizona.

Faldo refused to talk about his marriage. He asked for a bodyguard, and tournament officials made available a plainclothes police officer because of "the extra attention that has followed Nick here."

Still No Victory for the Hapless Flames

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The Montreal Canadiens' losing streak is long gone. Now it's the Calgary Flames who are having problems.

Not even a return to their home arena Wednesday night could help the Flames halt their growing winless streak — which reached a franchise-worst eight games (0-5-3) with a 3-2 loss to the Colorado Avalanche.

"We're all looking for answers, but we can't seem to find them," Calgary goaltender Trevor Kidd said. "To come out and not play with much enthusiasm, as we did tonight, was very frustrating. It's scary. Colorado danced circles around us out there. We were lucky to keep the score to only 3-2."

Meanwhile, the Canadiens have suddenly built a winning streak after their 0-5 start, beating the Florida Panthers, 7-2, for their third straight victory under their new coach, Mario Tremblay. Their second-worst start triggered a front-office shakeup that resulted in the firing of general manager Serge Savard and coach Jacques Demers last week.

Peter Forsberg and Owee Nolan each had a goal and two assists as Colorado ruined Calgary's home opener. Jon Flennig also scored for Colorado, which won its first on the road this season after three losses. Scoring for Calgary were German Titov and Ladislav Kohn.

"They were really pumped this morning at practice, really flying," Flames coach Pierre Page said of his team. "Then, tonight, there was nothing."

Canadiens 7, Panthers 2: In Montreal, Brian Savage scored two goals as the suddenly revived Canadiens continued to roll. Pierre Turgeon, Mark Recchi, Benoit Brunet, Saku Koivu and Vincent Damphousse also scored for the Canadiens, who

NHL HIGHLIGHTS

won their third consecutive home game. Stu Barnes scored in the second period and Gord Murphy added one in the third for Florida.

"When there's a coaching change, it tends to light a spark under a team," said Brian Skrudland, the Panthers' captain and a former Canadian.

Canucks 4, Devils 2: The line of Trevor Linden, Mike Ridley and Martin Gelinas each scored a goal and visiting Vancouver got New Jersey to play a wide-open game.

Cliff Ronning also scored and Kirk McLean had 20 saves as Vancouver snapped a two-game losing streak and handed the Devils only their second loss in eight games.

Blues 4, Whalers 2: Dale Hawerchuk, benched and accused of playing terribly for

someone making \$2 million a season by Coach Mike Keenan earlier this week, may soon be asking for a raise. Hawerchuk scored one goal and set up three more for St. Louis in Hartford.

Hawerchuk assisted on Jeff Norton's goal 5:22 into the first period and scored his first goal with the Blues 40 seconds later, beating Sean Burke, to stake his new team to a 2-0 lead.

Flyers 3, Islanders 1: In Philadelphia, John LeClair, Mikal Renberg and Rod Brind'Amour each scored during a three-minute span for the Flyers.

Philadelphia's Legio of Doom line played a big part in the game, combining for five points. Center Eric Lindros, who had two assists, has scored at least one point in each Flyers game this season and now has 15 for the season.

The Flyers moved into first place in the Atlantic Division with a 6-1-1 record. Jets 6, Sharks 1: Teemu Selanne had two goals and three assists for Winnipeg, ruining the Sharks' debut of Ray Sheppard and keeping them winless this season.

Sheppard, traded to the Sharks from Detroit on Tuesday for Igor Larionov, started on a line with Craig Janney and Ville Peltonen. A sign in the stands — not appropriate on this night — proclaimed "Ray is Our Sheppard, We Shall Not Want for Goals."

(AP, Reuters)

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

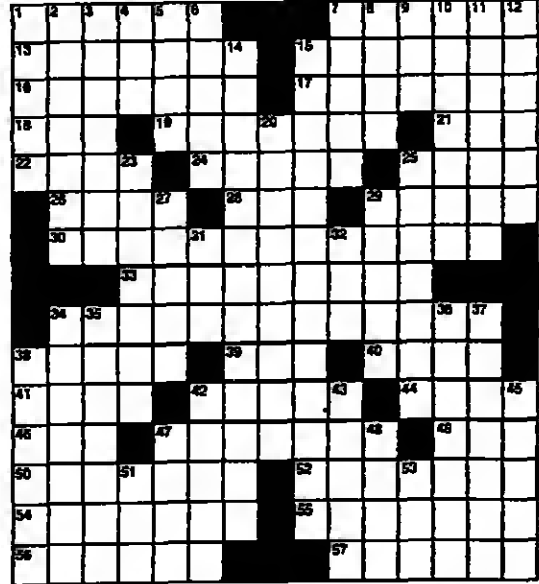
- 1 Electron grabbers
- 7 — West Door (1944 tune)

DOWN

- 13 Neighbor of Brazil
- 16 Direct route
- 18 Sight from Diamond Head
- 17 Checks (in)

ACROSS

- 2 Subtle
- 3 Part of the Venetian-Columbian border
- 4 Cartoonist Browne
- 5 Tennyson heroine
- 6 Sushi chasers
- 7 Minuscule
- 8 Numerical prefix
- 9 "Kananu" band
- 10 Audubon specimen
- 11 Sackets Harbor's lake
- 12 Boss pleasers
- 14 Fondle title role
- 15 Relax
- 20 Pure bedlam
- 23 Give in
- 27 It may travel first-class
- 28 Several English rivers
- 31 Regalia item
- 32 Tags
- 34 Vocal filler
- 35 Rat-infested burg
- 36 Jonathan, for one
- 37 1986 Reagan appointee
- 38 Third-rate
- 42 Dennis the Menace's dad
- 43 Housing projects
- 46 Driving hazard
- 47 Slight complaint
- 48 Wine valley
- 49 "Yes," in church
- 53 Word of honor?



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Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 26

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